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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 155 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next issue must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	MALWA*		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,811
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,586
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,586
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50. and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

The Rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £130

To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
4th July	NIRVANA *	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	5,427

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
10th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA.

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1st July	BARALA	..	Buarch via Karachi & P. G. Ports
3rd ,,	VARSOVA	..	Buarch via Karachi.
8th ,,	KAROA	..	East & S. Africa

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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SHIPPING.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	16th June	30th June
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S Enya	7098	17th July	31st July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	6374	26th July	9th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug.	24th Aug.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	253	170

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

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Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
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Fengtien	New York	Sydney
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,25,000
Reserve Fund	35,70,000

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Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
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Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
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Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK & DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

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Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,008
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on applicatiton.

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NEURASTHENIA	DEPRESSION
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Beneficial to all over ten years of age, both sexes, and when body or mind, or both, cry out for help

IT WILL GIVE NEW LIFE

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THERAPION No. 1
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No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PRICE IN ENGLAND 2s. 9d. per box.
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Price: Single spring, Rs. 75/-
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Delivery at any Railway Station

PRIMAPHONE AGENCY,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
WI.

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is, indeed, a pity that our benign Government who always pretend to look after the interests of India first and foremost, should still show the least anxiety at the imminent utter collapse of our mill industry which had, alone of all other industrial enterprises tasted in India, shown signs in the past of thriving and growing in spite of keen foreign competition. The hopelessly depressing condition during the past four or five years with absolutely no signs of revival yet confirms our fears all the more. Nay the abject situation foretodes even worse times than the present and ultimately a very serious and an unprecedented financial crisis ever known in India. We know that when trade depression set in England as a direct consequence of the war boom, and huge stocks of merchandise accumulated in godowns with no signs of disposal, and unemployment dotes increased daily by hundreds, the cry of protection and imperial preference was heard from the remotest corners, and the party who supported the cry was alone wanted in power. After the fall of the Labour Government, the Conservatives kept protection as one of their chief theme in their electioneering campaign and this helped them along with others to regain their lost power. But our Government, though pretending to be national in words, does not aim to be so in the least in action. Otherwise how was it possible for it utterly to ignore the resolution of the Imperial Legislative Assembly recommending the Government to remove the obnoxious Excise Duty on all Indian cotton goods? If the Government does not think it desirable, nay equitable, to provide the Indian industry with the least protection as against the interest of Lancashire whose goodwill it cannot risk it ought to try not totally to avert at least to mitigate and save society from the evil effects of the coming crisis which is sure to come as a direct consequence of letting such a state of affairs drift along.

Dear shareholders! Our Government is an alien government. If it is apathetic to our national interests, it cannot but be so. It has to watch other interests even at the risk of Indians. We cannot, nay must not, expect a selfless treatment from such a Government. But why should you not take care of yourselves? Why let those whose interests are at stake, and who are growing fat day by day at your expense, pursue the same ruinous policy? Most of you bought share in these mills for investment in the boom period when they were at their highest. But do you know how much you can realize now of those costly investments? Hardly 25 per cent. of the cost and in some cases the investments have depreciated by even more than nine-tenths of the cost. Are you still prepared to lose even this small value of your investments? Dear friends! Ignorant and unaware as most of you are of Joint Stock Company affairs the Managing Agents, the so-called trustees of your interests in those concerns, have taken full advantage of the same and are still doing so. These Managing Agents gave you alluring promises at the time of promotion and secured in return an everlasting agreement from you to charge your mills a commission on the net earnings, on sales of cloth and yarn, and also on purchases of cotton and stores. On this perpetual lease of commission, these Managing Agents grew fat in the past and are still growing so, although you have lost the whole of your capital in depreciation. It is these Managing Agents who lose if the mills are to be closed to safeguard your interests. The stock of undisposed cloth is daily increasing, the wages of labourers cannot be brought down to pre-war level, owing to Government's refusal sales are entirely stopped and the huge reserves which were created out of the war boom profits are fast disappearing. Still the mills must be worked and worked full time. Cotton must continue to be purchased to keep the mills working and for earning the Managing Agency commission, although prices are daily declining. Almost all the mills are working at a loss and in most of them the working expenses are drawn from your hard-earned reserves. But to keep your mouth closed, some of the Managing Agents are distributing only nominal dividends out of the investment earnings of these reserves which, had the mills been closed till the improvement of the market and complete disposal of the accumulated stocks, would have given you more than a sufficient return on your money even in this depression time. Shall you still sit silent? It is perfectly in your powers to force these Managing Agents either to surrender you the management if they cannot profitably carry it on, or else to close the mill *in toto*. If the Managing Agents do not heed any of your remonstrances and obstinately continue to carry on their policy to your ruin, some ten or twenty of you can requisition them to hold a general meeting of the shareholders by a certain date failing which the requisitionists may themselves call the said meeting and decide the future of your mills. Pray take hold of your latent powers and save yourselves and the country from utter ruin. There is no other sovereign remedy to this lingering disease save the temporary closing of the mills and change of agency which you must now persist to administer.—Yours, etc.

K. M. BANTHIYA.

"ORGANISED CHAOS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you for describing the luxuries of modern travel of suburban section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in your issue of 9th instant and I would likewise like to tell your readers of one of the facilities offered by the G. I. P. Railway on its suburban section.

In the mofussil, the inhabitants being in general farmers, have sufficient experience of showers of rain. The suburban traffic generally consists of people coming to Bombay from outside, and having no time at their disposal, to experience such showers, are naturally deprived of the pleasure of the same. The G. I. P. Railway authorities having taken this into consideration, it seems, have arranged for all old and rotten rakes being put in use on the suburban section, by which all the travelling public can experience showering rain on them without any additional charge for this beneficial contrivance. To see the passengers using their umbrellas in the running train is a common occurrence.

I understand, there are Government Inspectors, whose duty is to inspect rolling stock before it is put in use. It is not understood how these old skeletons are allowed to run by the said officials. Will any of the member of the Railway Advisory Committee take this question in hand and see that these rakes are kept no more on Suburban service? The Railway officials concerned will also, I fancy, not lose sight of this.—Thanking you.—Yours, etc.

A SUBURBAN PASSENGER.

INDORE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your journal has displayed at all times a rare and admirable combination of a spirit of sturdy independence and an unflinching regard for truth and fairplay. Under these circumstances, I think it will not be in vain if I hope that the following little sketch of "Real Indore" will commend itself to your favourable notice for publication.

Very few people outside Indore can have an idea of the progressiveness of the State, of the enlightenment and benignity of its ruler and the mutual love and esteem in which the ruler and the ruled hold each other. Law and order, education and medicine, industry, trade, commerce and agriculture have been flourishing here with a rapidity which bears the stamp of progressiveness writ large upon it. The unabated zeal of the ruler spares neither pains nor purse in its efforts to secure the highest attainable wellbeing of his beloved subjects. Economists of world-wide renown like Prof. Jevons, town-planners of international fame like Prof. Geddes, educationists of European repute like Dr. Arundale, commerce and industry experts, historians, geologists and scientists—in fact all who have something original to say or do, which would enhance the welfare of the State—have found a home of cordial reception and hospitality in Indore. The dearest desire of H. H. the Maharaja is to see the people of Indore whom he loves with a father's love happy, prosperous and progressing. A step towards conceding Municipal rights was taken long ago by H. H.'s Government, which in its turn is followed by the gift of an elected representative legislative Council. Charity to the poor has been one of the marked features of the royal House of Holkars and the noble, world-acknowledged traditions of Devi Shree Ahilyabai have been scrupulously cherished and preserved by the present benevolent prince. The capital of the Holkar State accommodates a population a little short of 100,000. Hindoos, Moslems, Jains, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians from all parts of India are living here a busy, peaceful, happy and prosperous life under the paternally affectionate care and rule of H. H. the Maharaja. The social relations among these various communities are, humanly speaking, of the sweetest kind. Every one in Indore, from the meanest to the highest is perfectly sure of one thing, viz., that his grievance will be heard and redressed if genuine, immediately by the highest authority of the State. H. H.'s desire to raise up the depressed classes amounts to a passion, and the State High School in Indore knows no distinction of 'touchables' and untouchables within its premises. The accumulated result of all this manifests itself in the spontaneous and over-flowing love of all the subjects towards H. H. and the royal family. This deep-seated sentiment takes a dazzlingly visible shape on such occasions as His Highness' birthday, the Ahilyotsava day, Vijaya Dashami, etc., when the streaming thousands of H. H.'s loyal and grateful subjects are in a state of tumultuous haste and hurry to demonstrate their regard for the Maharaja and the royal House. Public addresses, prayers, bhajans, thanksgiving meetings are the order of the day. The Maharaja on these occasions spares neither pains nor purse and like a patriotic prince convince of the identity of his interests with those of his beloved subjects announces munificent donations of lakhs for starting some new institution or working out some new scheme which would add to the weal of the people and accelerate their progress.

Here is a glimpse of real Indore given by an eye-witness of fifteen years' standing, actuated by regard for truth and facts as they stand.—Yours, etc.

P. N. KACHHI.

M. S. High School, Indore.

CONFERENCE OF URBAN COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A Conference of Urban Cooperative Societies in Poona, Satara, Sholapur, and Nagar, will be held under the auspices of the Maharastra Branch of the B. C. C. Institute on 5th July under the presidentship of Mr. G. K. Deodhar at the Deccan Gymkhana Coop. Housing Society's buildings, Poona. On the 4th July the Co-operators' Day will be celebrated in the same buildings under the presidentship of Mr. G. K. Deodhar.

Together with these two functions an Exhibition of articles produced by Co-operative Societies in the above four districts will be opened on a larger scale in the Poona Central Co-operative Bank Buildings from 4th to 13th July.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be kind enough to spare space for the following in your esteemed columns.

The case, just reported in your columns, of a young widow of 22 (committing infanticide to save herself from the shame) recently, tried and sentenced by the High Court must really serve as a grave warning of danger to the Hindu Society, which the latter cannot now afford to connive at. The colossal injustice to the widows that has been the hoary tradition of the Hindus can now be continued only on pain of nothing less than a Social disintegration and the consequent dissipation of national forces.

The Reformer-Liberals have been the pioneers in trying to grapple with the problem with a view to ameliorating the Social condition of women as a whole and have incidentally done much for the cause of widows by encouraging widow remarriages, founding widows' homes, etc. But such is our social inertia that those who began this "movement" and wanted to carry the people at large with them were themselves thrown out the Society! The result is that these Reformers have lost the confidence of the publoic and have been consequently incapacitated to lead the masses. Of course there were other reasons also for this deplorable failure. And their "secularism" their unpatriotic (or if that word is too strong, indiscriminating) —Westernalism, their oblivion of the wholesome maxim—"Example is better than precept"—these were by no means the least among them. But the time has come now when those of our leaders whom the country unambiguously declares to be typical *Hindus* and who have real Hindu interests at heart and who thus more than any others wield a large influence on the Hindu Society—and among them I may suggest the names of Gandhiji, Malaviyaji, Dr. Moonje, Dr. Kurtakoti and others—ought to take the problem of the remarriage of widow for their serious and non-bungling grappling. These leaders have rendered the country an unique service by obtaining for the Shuddhi movement the sanction of orthodox Hinduism. But the problem of the constant drain on Hinduism by the conversion-inroads is not solved by mere shuddhi. You must not simply allow people to come in; you must also get them comfortable accommodation. You must make the Hindu life a life worth living. Alas! Thousands of our widows are rotting in their home prisons wistfully praying for death! What a colossal loss of human forces to the nation! Why blame them if in the agony of helplessness they embrace other Faiths to breathe the freer and healthier atmosphere there? Nor have you any right to blame other proselytizing religions. Proselytism by persuasion is a natural right and if you cannot use it yourself, why ask others to suspend or stop its use? You must organise yourself from within and defend yourself rather than ask others to leave you unmolested or unencroached upon.

The natural consequences of the Hindus' ban on widow remarriage are, besides their numerical wane consequent on conversion, also of another kind and the same is illustrated by another case also recently reported in your paper—that of a girl of 13 burning herself to death in order to spare herself the youthful embraces of her grey *fiance* of 50! And how is widow remarriage compatible with our old ideals of purity, of chastity, of faithfulness?—Nothing can be more revolting than the logic of this apotheosis of "Sanatana Dharma"! Chastity for women:—Yes, what for men? Oh, cursed be the day when our high ideals deadened into the most cruel custom that obtains to-day!

Gandhiji, Malaviyaji!—Will you not right this sad state of things and make Hinduism a living religion, rather than a dead dogma that it is to-day? Will you not guide us as Manu guided us of yore and save us from internal disintegration that is imminent? Will you not alleviate the untold miseries and the unlimited sufferings of our sisters that are going but in vain? Will you not save them from the shame that is upon them?—Yours, etc.,

D. D. VADEKAR.

Ahmednagar.

ACHARYA A. T. GIDVANI'S VISIT TO BHAWNAGAR.

[From our Correspondent]

BHAVNAGAR, June 24.

Acharya Gidwani was here on a short visit last Saturday. His stay was very short but he could see the working of Shree Daxinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan, and he could meet some of the leading citizens and some officers of the State privately. He spent five hours in the Daxinamurthi institution. He was satisfied to see the happy faces of boys and children studying there, and he spoke a few words to them on physical culture. He had a short discussion with the staff on spinning, punishment and such other subjects.

The next day in the early morning, he visited the State Jail.

A small number of citizens had assembled to meet him. He addressed this private gathering a few words in Hindi on the Gujarat Vidyapith, giving an account of the way in which it had developed and what it now proposed to do. He said the Vidyapith carried on its constructive work in education quietly. It did not propose to carry on any propaganda work and ask students to leave their schools and colleges.

Many of them thought that the Vidyapith was merely a political institution and that the students who came out of it had no career before them. "I ask the graduates of other universities" said Acharya Gidwani, "whether you have a fixed career when you come out of the university with your degrees. On the contrary the Snataks have a vast field for work ready and a more splendid future than any B.A. of a university has if only he is prepared to work hard. I would advise those that study with the intention of taking up Government service, or of becoming lawyers, doctors and engineers to go to Government universities. But I would request those that studied to get an education to come to our Mahavidyalaya."

In reply to a question on the National Education movement of the Theosophical Society, Acharya Gidwani said the tendency of the movement, ever since the Reform Scheme came into existence, had been to work with the Government, for Dr. Besant believed there was self-government so far as education was concerned. Most of those institutions were now either grant-in-aid or Government institutions. The Vidyapith was the only university where they could find an independence in the educational policy and freedom to develop educational ideas.

HONOUR TO HEROES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears from the leaderette of the "Times of India" of June 9 that the Lahore Hindus have come to a *deplorable decision* in resolving to celebrate the anniversaries of Shivaji and other Hindu heroes every year. I think this is not a deplorable decision of the Hindus if they celebrate the anniversaries of their national heroes! The Mussalmans have no objection at all to it. I can not understand on what authority the "Times of India" writes that the celebrations will not be looked upon with favour by Mussalmans. If the Punjab Hindus join their Deccani brethern in this move of waking up their nation they are welcome and we should not put our finger in to spoil their game! It may not be palatable to some one else, but it is very palatable to the Mussalmans of the Hindus establish their religion, culture and Empire all over India and abroad too! No one thinks ill of Shivaji amongst Mussalmans because they know that Sivaji, his father and his ancestors were true to their salt under the Muslim Rule and whatever Shivaji learnt it was due to the Mussalmans.—Yours, etc.,

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY,

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WANTED—FULL ADDRESS and whereabouts of Mr. NARIMAN FRAMROZ LIMBUWALA, B.A., who was our Canvasser for getting orders for Water-Lifts manufactured by us and who then absconded with our order-books and advance-money received from some customers. A prize of ten rupees will be awarded to one who gives exact information. Write to CHHOTUBHAI DAHYABHAI MISTRY, Rahat Factory, Bulsar (Dt. Surat).
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R1352

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients ROWJI SOJPAL, MEGHJI SOJPAL and PALLON SOJPAL have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from the Secretary of State for India in Council. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undermentioned at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the freehold tenure, situate on the north side of Golangi Hill Road, at Parel, within the Town and Island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1293.7 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under portion of New Survey Nos. 2/2445 and 2481 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 833 (Parel-Sewri Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the land formerly belonging to Motilal Shivlal, but at present to the Tata Hydro Electric Co. Ld., on or towards the South by the Golangi Hill Road, on or towards the East by land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 433, belonging to Rowji Sojpal Pallon Sojpal and Meghji Sojpal and on or towards the West by land formerly belonging to Government but at present belonging to the Tata Hydro-Electric Co., Ld. and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. part of 2469 and part of 2470 and Street Nos. part of 1163 and part of 1164.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1925.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
23589

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHAVRAO KEROBA DHURUNDHAR, also spelt as Keshavrao or Keshevrao Keroba Dhurundhar, a bachelor, late of Bombay, Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk at Abu Road, in the R. M. Railway.

VINAYAK VISHWANATH DHURUNDHAR, of Bombay, Prabhu Hindu, Inhabitant, an Accountant, in Gorio. Ltd., the duly constituted attorney of Luxmibai, widow of Keroba Shamrao Dhurundhar the mother of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of June, 1925.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C23590

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5537 of 1922.

KHIMCHAND TARACHAND & Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

LAXMAN GANGADHAR DANDEKAR & Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1923, the immoveable properties being Lot No. 1 and the 1st defendant's share in the properties being Lots Nos. 2 to 6 will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday, the 2nd day of July, 1925, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—A piece of land, situate at Kelva in District Thana, admeasuring 34, 30 1-2, and 28 1-2 Gunthas with two houses, Godown, Peons' house, Cow shed, Mill House, out-house and Bungalow and bearing Municipal No. 276.

SECONDLY:—Several Pieces of Garden Land situate at Kelva, District Thana, bearing separate Survey Nos. and admeasuring 1 Acre and 30 Gunthas, 1 Acre and 38 Gunthas, 3 Acres and 19 Gunthas, 13 Gunthas, 32 Gunthas, 1 Acre and 19 1-2 Gunthas, and 1 Acre and 2 Gunthas.

The Defendant's right, title and interest in the following.

LOTS NOS. 2 TO 6

Kasba Mahim in District Thana.

1. Two blocks in the house in Bazar, bearing Municipal Nos. 381 and 382 with trees and plants with right to take water from the well.

2. Garden land,, admeasuring 7 Acres and 39 3-4 Gunthas and 22 Gunthas with trees plants, etc.

LOT NO. 3.

At Makane Kapasi, in District Thana.

Buildings (Three houses)) in Survey No. 95, Hissa No. 2 and building in S. No. 98 and Hissa No. 3 and land admeasuring 139 Acres and 14 Gunthas assessed at Rs. 280-12 with trees plants and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO. 4.

Inam land at Safala in District Thana with trees, plants and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO. 5.

At Mahim Bahardoli in District Thana.

Land, admeasuring 26 Acres and 9 1-2 Gunthas, assessed at Rs. 33-1-0 with trees, plants and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO. 6.

At Kelva in District Thana.

(A)) Land at Dhansar, admeasuring 48 Acres and 33 Gunthas, assessed at Rs. 78-10-6 with trees, plants and appurtenances.

(B) Land at Katali, admeasuring 80 Acres and 3 Gunthas, assessed at Rs. 251-1-6 with trees, plants and appurtenances.

(C) Land at Palgarh in District Thana under Survey No. 101, Entry No. 320 with:—

(1) A bungalow No. II.
(2) Cow Shed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. VACHHA and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff and 2nd Defendant abovenamed at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.
23588.

NOTICE

RE: AUCTION SALE OF 29,773 ELECTRIC BULBS. "G. E. EDISON."

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 29th June, 1925, we are instructed by our clients Messrs. The Eastern Electric and Machinery Corporation, to state that our clients have not committed default in taking delivery of the goods under the contract, dated 2nd February, 1925. The Indian Engineering Company, the clients of Messrs. Rele and Co., have failed to give delivery of the goods as per the said contract. The goods advertised for sale are not of the contract quality. Our clients therefore declined to take delivery of the said goods. The said sale would be on account and at the risk of The Indian Engineering Company. Our clients are filing a suit against the said Indian Engineering Co., for damages for not delivering the balance of the goods as per the said contract.

THATTE RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for The Eastern Electric and Machinery Corporation.

Examiner Press Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C23587

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4124 of 1923.

PURJORJI DORABJI BARIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHOMEDALLI ABDULALI RAJKOTWALLA. Merchant, carrying on business at Ebendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 8th day of May, 1925, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following property.

SCHEDULE.

Building at Fanaswadi on two plots of leasehold land, measuring 285 and 1332 square yards respectively detailed particulars of which are given below.

PLOT NO. 1.—285 square yards in admeasurement Collectors Old No. 702. Old Survey No. 332, New Survey No. 342, Cadastral Survey No. 2246 of Bhuleshwar Sub-Division assessed by the Municipality C Ward No. 4755, Street No. 16.

BOUNDARIES.—On North partly by the property of Jainaboo, widow of Heptoola Reshamwalla and partly by the property of Jalbhai Ardesir Seth, on East by property of Bhugwandas Thakoredas, on South by passage leading to Fanaswadi Street and beyond that property secondly described above. On West by property of Allimahomad Jiwaji Plot No. 2. 1232 squares yards in admeasurement Collector's Old No. 702, Old Survey No. 332, New Survey No. 342, Cadastral Survey No. 2246 of Bhuleshwar Sub-Division assessed by the Municipality C Ward No. 4748 (1). 4748 (2), 4748 (3), 4749, 4753, 4754 and 4750 and Street Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 10, 14, 15 and 16.

BOUNDARIES.—On North passage to Fanaswadi Street and beyond partly by property above described and partly by the property of Alli Mahomad Jiwanji, on East property of Anant Shiwaji Desai, on South property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, on West property of Tarachand Murlidhar.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 22nd day of July, 1925, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1925.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT.
Assistant Commissioner.
23591

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the CITIZENS OF BOMBAY called by the Sheriff "for the purpose of recording their sense of loss and sorrow owing to the death of DESHBANDHU C. R. DAS" will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1925, at 5 o'clock (S.T.).
C23586

MEETING OF THE DEBENTURE-HOLDERS OF THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Debenture-holders of the above Company will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1925, to consider the future of the Factory.

For The Dwarka Cement Co. Ltd.,
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.
State Railways and
All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19735 Agents.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, I, JAMNADAS DAYALJI, have severed my connections as a partner from Messrs. Pitamber and Co., on and from the 1st of July, 1925, of my own free will.

I will henceforth do business in my own name, as freight, chartering and coal broker.

JAMNADAS DAYALJI,
12, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 30-6-25.
R. 1359.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

IN CANCELLATION OF NOTICE, dated 23rd instant, the Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRI-ID) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 and not Thursday the 2nd proximo as previously notified.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th June, 1925.
C. 23577.

NOTICE.

NOTICE [illegible] JAMNADAS DAYALJI ceases to be a partner in our firm as and from 1st July, 1925, and he has no connection whatever with our firm from that date.

PITAMBER & CO.
Freight and Chartering Brokers,
17, Elphinstone Circle Fort,
Bombay, 30th June, 1925.
23582

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ADDITIONAL WEEK-END UPPER CLASS EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING POONA SEASON.

COMMENCING from 3rd July, 1925, and during the ensuing Poona Racing season, a week-end Express train for 1st and 2nd class passengers with Dining Saloons will be run between Bombay and Poona to the following time-table.

DOWN TRAIN. (Fridays only).			UP TRAIN. (Sundays only).
18-30 Dep.	V. Terminus (Bombay)	Arr.	23-50
19-16 ,,	Kalyan	Dep.	22-57
19-51 ,,	Neral	,,	2219
20-10 ,,	Karjat	,,	22- 0
21-26 ,,	Khandalla	,,	21- 3
21-37 ,,	Lonavla	,,	20-50
22-14 ,,	Talegaon	,,	20-11
22-44 ,,	Kirkee	,,	19-38
23- 0 Arr.	Poona	,,	19-30

D. A FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 19th June, 1925. C23612

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the total removal of Kachra, within City Municipal limits for a period of 5 years and will be received by the Chief Officer in his office before or on the 15th of July, 1925, till 5 p.m.

Blank forms of tenders with specification will be supplied by the Chief Officer to any intending tenderer on application for the same on payment of As. four (4) for each copy during office hours on any working day.

An intending tenderer is required to pay an amount of Rs. 1,000 along with the sealed tender as deposit and he is required to purchase two blank forms of tenders.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Health Officer
Poona City Municipality.
Health Office,
Poona City Municipality,
June, 1925. 23634

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th June, 1925, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills of CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO

APOLLO STREET
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD CHINAWARE.
HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 2929 OF 1923.
H. D. Patel & Another vs. B. F. Mehta.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed and on account and at the risk of the Defendant Mr. Burjorji Framji Mehta, under the power of sale reserved to them under a writing dated 6th day of April 1925 Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of July, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Old Chinaware comprising 2 K. Jars with covers, white and blue with flowers, 2 white and blue Jars with covers, 2 Crackled Jars with covers, 2 Four cornered vases, 2 Six Cornered vases, 1 Sang De Borf Jar, 1 Crackled and blue vase, 1 Powder Puff blue Jar.

Terms:—Cash will be required and goods taken delivery of by the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 27 KHANDIES OILY COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 6th day of July, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Premji Ratanji at his godown in Sukhlaji Street and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. B. Mayer and Co.

About 27 Khandies Oily Cotton of Goolbarga Mills.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

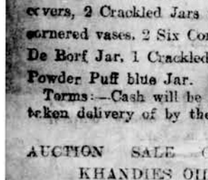
BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the proprietor Carlton Hotel, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on a day to be fixed hereafter sell by Public Auction, at the Carlton Hotel premises Outram Road, Hornby Road, Fort, the whole of the hotel-furniture comprising drawing room suites, reclining sofas, chairs, couches, writing tables, small and large dining tables and chairs, Billiard tables, Billiard benches, almirahs, bedsteads, chest of drawers towel horses, etc., etc., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MIZPAH JOCK SUPPORTER
Prices greatly Reduced



Small for 22" 28" Waist Rs. 2-8
Medium 28" 34" Waist Rs. 2-12
Large 34" 40" Waist Rs. 3
Special

MIZPAH No. 44 MERCERIZED Quality at Re. 1 extra.
ALL ELASTIC, PERFECT FIT
Sole Agent:
B. P. MADON
Health Culture Depot
233, Hornby Road, Opp: NAVSARI Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS

"FELIX LOSES OUT."
PATHE GAZETTE
MANNA'S BIG WIN
IN THE 1925 DERBY
THE WORLD'S CLASSIC
SHOWING ALL THIS WEEK AT
6, 8 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
UNIVERSAL—JEWEL DRAMA
"DANGEROUS INNOCENCE"
7 parts—featuring the pretty winsome
LAURA LA PLANTE
and
EUGENE O'BRIEN
A young English girl comes from Liverpool to Bombay—a great part of the story is laid in our city—See the
COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY
and the incidents that happened in his bungalow—also the great fancy dress Ball—Bombay Dockyard—and the hustle and bustle at the time of the Outward Mail Steamer.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy
"YOU TELL THEM LIONS ROAR"
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Charni Road.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
"STRANGER THAN FICTION"
6 Reels—featuring the American Beauty
KATHEREEN MACDONALD
The Story of a Society Girl in the underworld finding Romance under the perils of Chinatown
The Programme includes a 2-Reel comedy.
"LET 'ER RUN"
A Racing comedy full of laugh-provoking incidents on the Turf featuring as the funny jockey
DOROTHY DEVORE.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

Cinema Majestic.
Presents THIS WEEK
SHRI KRISHNA FILM Co's
HALOO ZAMANA
Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!!
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
THE LALITKALADHARSHAK NATAK MANDALI.
FOUNDED BY LATE Mr. KESHAVRAW BHOSLE
WILL STAGE
SPECIALLY FOR ASHADA EKADASHI HOLIDAY
TO-MORROW AT 8 P. M. (S. T.)
"SATTE-CHA-GULAM"
and
FOR BAKRI-ID HOLIDAY
ON FRIDAY, 3rd JULY AT 8 P. M. (S. T.)
"SANYASA-CHA-SAMSAR"
as well as
ON SATURDAY, 4th JULY AT 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
"RAKSHASI-MAHATVA-SANKCHA"
and
ON SUNDAY, 5th JULY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)
"HACH-MULACHA-BAP"
AT THE
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
Book Seats early.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Presents During THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S EXTRA-ORDINARY PICTURE
Full of THRILLS PATHOS and REVENGE
THE DIVINE PUNISHMENT
Featuring Miss VAKBAL, Miss ZUBAIDA and Miss MOTEE
and all other well-known Stars
Saturday and Sunday 5 shows 3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Monday to Friday 4 Shows 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
Extra shows Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road
5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. Daily.
Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30.
Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax.
7th Week. Epo 19 & 20
"FANTOMAS"
"FANTOMAS"
Also 2-Reels most laughable Fox Comedy
"SPLITTING HAIRS"
and Funeral procession of
"DESHBANDHU DAS"
Lost India's leading jewel. See:—Mammoth crowd Mourners throng like which no city in India has ever seen before:
Next Week! Next Saturday!!
Guy Bates Post
in
Omar the Tent Maker. First National Picture in 8 Reels

NEW ALFRED THEATRICAL Co.,
will stage
To-Night at 9-30 (S. T.)
"SHERIFF-BADMASH"
and
on THURSDAY 2nd July 1925 at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
"KHOOB-SURAT-BALA"
and
on FRIDAY, 3rd July at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) and at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
"CHALTHA-POORJA"
at
Baliwalla Grand Theatre
Book seats early.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 30.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels with good purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 6,000 bags.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4 Per Cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June, Sh. 14/8 Per F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/4 Per F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/10 Per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb- March, Sh. 16/3 Per F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.
London, June 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/6 July-Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/6 Oct.-Dec.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 15/11½ Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/0½ Jan.-Mar. sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, June 30.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustments on receipt of Mail).

WEEK ENDING, 27th June 1925.

	This week	This season	Last season
Into sight	20	14,368	10,946
Receipts at American Ports	15	9,315	6,765
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.—			
To Great Britain	7	2,501	1,640
To Continent	17	4,426	3,333
To Japan			
Canada &c —		997	581
Total	24	7,924	5,554
World's spinners takings of American Cotton	138	13,690	10,605
Liverpool forwardings to spinners (all kinds)	68	3,021	2,489
VISIBLE SUPPLY.—			
American Ports		374	299
American counted towns		231	256
Great Britain & Continent		1,125	669
Total		1,730	1,224
Last week		1,848	1,310
Difference on week		—118	—86
Great Britain Stock (all kinds)		807	544

RUBBER.
London, June 29.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 33½ Aug.-Sept. sellers.
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 38/- July sellers.
Tone:—Firm on Continental and Home Trade buying, closing rather quiet.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 39½ July, paid value.

London, June 29.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine at Aug/Sept. shipment £19/8/6.

Exchange Belgium	108.35
Exchange Athens	285.50
Cuban Sugar June/July paid	12/3

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 30.

The depression from the bay is moving slowly Westwards over Chota Nagpur and has again caused widespread and moderately heavy rain in Northeast India.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been less active in Northwest India but remains strong in the central parts of the country.

The temperature is generally low in Northwestern India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Bihar, the West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore, Mauras and the Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, North Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo one and a half inches; Chera-Punji nine; Darjeeling three; Coxs Bazar and Chittagong four; Noakhali and Mymensingh two; Narayanganj one; Silkhira, Jessore, Barisal, Bogra, and Hazaribagh one and a half; Ranchi two; Lucknow one and a half; Pahraich, Meerut, Rawalpindi and Dalhousie one; Mount Abu and Deesa three; Indore, Nowgong, Satna, and Jubbulpore one; Sagor two; Nagpur and Pachmarhi one and a half; Pendra one; Raipur, and Calicut three; Mangalore and Cochin one and a half and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Increase in Central Provinces and decrease in Southeast Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, Bombay June 29.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a. m. (G. C. T. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr inches.	29.654
Temperature of Air	83.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7 "
Dew Point	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	81% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8 8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum do. do.	78 6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	234 miles
Fall of Rain	0.16 inches
Total fall during month	26.79 "
Do, do year	30.62 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m, of 30th June.	9.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Jun			Jun		
Tue	30	4 13	24 2	30	9 44	19 9
	Jly.	16 26	26 0	Jly.	23 13	19 4
W	1	6 48	4 8	1	0 29	18 7
		18 27	25 8		12 53	20 8
Th	2	8 5	25 6	2	1 21	17 8
		19 33	26 0		13 46	20 6
Fri	3	9 6	25 9	3	2 12	16 8
		20 38	26 5		14 49	20 2
Sat	4	1 15	25 4	4	0 59	16 6
		13 59	27 6		20 10	19 1
Sun	5	10 47	29 3	5	3 49	14 8
		22 29	29 6		16 37	18 8
M	6	11 33	20 1	6	4 34	14 1
		23 21	28 0		17 28	18 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th June, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.92 of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Temperature was below normal throughout the province.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.32" of rain, Cawnpore 0.55" and Allahabad 0.46". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual except at Allahabad; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.41" of rain and Mount Abu 3.13". Skies are in general heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was below normal in the aforesaid area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.80" of rain, Ahmedabad 0.67", Deesa 2.88", Neemuch 0.32" and Indore 1.01". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat. Day temperature was lower than usual except in west Kathiawar; night temperature was below normal at Deesa only.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.00" of rain, Saugor 1.80", Hoshangabad 0.54", Amraoti 0.18", Nagpur 1.48" and Raipur 2.76". Skies are heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the province; the minimum was lower than usual at Saugor only.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.11" of rain and Marmagao 0.14". Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87.3 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and the lowest 80.8 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.34" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over Nizamabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at the aforesaid station. Day temperature was lower than usual in the north-west of the division; night temperature was nearly normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, Rajputana, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.50", Calicut 2.99", Cochin 1.45", Trivandrum 0.22" and Bellary 0.10".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 29th June 1925 issued from Simla.

The storm from the Bay has weakened into a depression and is this morning entering Chota Nagpur. It has caused widespread rain in northeast India. The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended freely into the central parts of the country and northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the Northwest Frontier Province, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, northeast Baluchistan and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Toungoo, Kyaukpyu two inches; Minbu one and a half; Cherrapunji, Dibrugarh four; Cox's Bazar seven; Chittagong four; Noakhali, Narayangani, Darjiling two; Khulna one and a half; Barisal three; Jessore one; Cuttack one and a half; Sambalpur seven; Angul three; Balasore, Chaibasa two; Ranchi one; Roorkee four; Mussooree three; Ludhiana two; Lyallpur a half; Parachinar one; Pendra seven; Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 30TH OF JUNE 1925

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	—	..	—	—	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	0.63	0.91	0.62	+0.29	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.92	3.57	2.24	+1.33	34.77
Lahore	0.02	4.91	1.68	+3.26	19.62
Hissar	—	3.76	1.64	+2.12	14.47
Ambala	—	7.62	3.75	+3.87	30.49
Delhi	—	3.83	2.99	+0.84	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.32	6.42	2.35	+4.07	26.90
Mainpuri	..	10.98	2.48	+8.50	27.07
Jhansi	0.52	6.91	4.30	+2.61	35.17
Cawnpore	0.55	5.45	3.32	+3.13	35.92
Allahabad	0.46	3.26	4.96	—1.70	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	..	..	—	3.68
Karachi	..	1.57	0.86	+0.71	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	3.71	1.45	+2.26	11.79
Ajmer	0.41	1.86	2.41	—0.55	20.65
Jaipur	..	3.97	2.30	+1.67	24.21
Kotah	..	6.83	2.94	+3.89	28.23
Mount Abu	3.13	12.67	5.22	+7.45	30.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	1.09	1.79	—0.70	14.39
Dwarka	..	1.9	2.14	—0.19	13.52
Veraval	..	13.14	4.47	+8.67	18.80
Rajkot	..	6.43	4.31	+2.02	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.15	11.37	4.16	+7.21	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surrat	0.80	17.10	8.34	+8.76	40.89
Ahmedabad	0.07	8.82	4.33	+4.49	28.83
Deesa	2.88	7.49	2.18	+5.31	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	0.32	7.09	4.42	+2.67	29.19
Indore	1.01	5.49	5.70	+0.79	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	1.00	5.83	7.34	—1.49	55.11
Saugor	1.80	4.94	6.47	—1.53	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.54	6.93	6.17	+0.76	48.83
Khandwa	0.06	4.33	5.42	—1.19	29.63
Akola	0.06	5.13	5.38	—0.26	31.35
Amraoti	0.18	7.92	6.52	+1.40	33.05
Nagpur	1.48	9.33	8.96	—0.37	48.97
Chanda	0.04	5.69	7.66	—1.97	51.90
Raipur	2.76	10.78	9.01	+1.77	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.11	27.86	18.31	+9.55	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.09	27.46	28.82	—1.36	99.98
Mormugao	0.14	32.38	29.59	+2.79	94.95
Karwar	..	..	..	..	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.01	5.89	4.33	+1.56	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	4.35	4.82	—0.47	22.33
Poona	0.07	3.74	4.77	—1.03	27.11
Sholapur	..	2.36	4.68	—2.32	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.48	3.28	—2.80	20.90
Belgaum	0.34	9.04	8.14	+0.90	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	3.22	5.43	—2.21	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	3.13	5.39	—2.26	40.08
Hyderabad	..	2.05	4.59	—2.54	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.50	44.14	36.78	+7.36	125.68
Calicut	2.99	33.28	31.04	+0.80	117.16
Cochin	1.45	27.53	28.49	—0.96	114.51
Trivandrum	0.22	7.65	13.39	—5.74	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.07	12.17	7.91	+4.26	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	5.22	4.51	+0.71	41.59
Bellary	0.10	0.24	1.87	—1.63	20.51
Cuddapah	..	1.08	2.93	—1.85	31.23
Madras	0.03	0.23	1.89	—1.66	50.74
Bangalore	0.04	1.37	2.89	—1.52	35.37
Coimbatore	..	1.15	1.66	—0.51	22.23
Trichinopoly	..	3.69	1.41	+2.25	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.78	1.30	—0.52	54.98

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th June, 1925:—

Cotton	5,131 Bales.
Wheat	4,038 Cwts.
Linseed	12,348 "
Rape, etc.	310 "
Gingelly seed	948 "
Poppyseed	225 "
Ground nuts	2,627 "
Castorseed	2,963 "
Rice	6,278 "
Myrabollams	255 "
Cottonseed	15,917 "
Mowrasseed	Nil.
Gram	378 "
Juwar	271 "
Masur	Nil.
Barley	316 "
Bajri	Nil
Coal	671 Tons.

BOMBAY MAILS.

London, June 29.

The Bombay Mails of 13th instant were delivered in London on 29th June.

BARLEY.

London, June 29.

Karachi Barley 40/6 July-Aug. quoted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Deshbandhu Das Memorial Meeting. Sir Dinshaw Petit Bart. presiding, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Ladies' meeting re: Das's death, Madhav Bag, 4 p.m., Mrs. Gokhalay to preside.

Dryer and Kirton of Bengalee resident at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Fountain Hall, Sleater Road, at 7 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Y. M. C. A. vs. Army Details, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 2.

Harwood League, West Yorks vs. G. I. P., Cooperage 5-45 p.m.—R. A. "B" vs. B. B. A. F. I. at Colaba.

FRIDAY, July 3.

Harwood League: Colaba United vs. Police, Oval, 5-45 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. "B", Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

The s.s. Ranpura with the English mails of June 18 due at 5 a.m.

Send-off to Dr. Besant Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Harwood League: Royal Artillery vs. Bombay, Gymkhana Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sunrise a.m. Sunset p.m.

July 1 (Wed.) 6h. 5m. 7h. 20m.
July 2, (Thurs.) 6h. 5m. 7h. 20m.
July 3, (Fri.) 6h. 6m. 7h. 20m.
July 4, (Sat.) 6h. 6m. 7h. 20m.
July 5. (Sun.) 6h. 6m. 7h. 20m.
July 6, (Mon.) 6h. 7m. 7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, July 6th, 10h. 23-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 13th. 3h. 4-0m. a.m.; New Moon, July 21st 3h. 9-2m. a.m. First Quarter, July 29th, 1h. 32-8m. a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Indo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 1st instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

SAVANTWADI STATE MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.—There will be "social gathering" of the members of S. S. M. A. on Bakri-Id day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in J. R. Municipal Urdu School (near Umerkhadi Post Office), when Mr. Akber M. Khan, will preside.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The meeting of the Working Committee which was fixed up for the 3rd inst. and which was cancelled by the President owing to the death of Deshbandhu Das, will take place on Thursday (the 16th instant) at 2 p.m. at 148 Russa Road, Calcutta.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.—The Managing Committee of this Association requests the members to keep their firms closed at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day so as to be able to attend the Memorial day meeting to be held in the Town Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 29th June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 30th June 1925:—

Small-pox nil; Deaths 1: Cholera 1: Plague 1: Deaths 1: Influenza nil; Death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 71. Total Mortality this day last year 87. Imported from Borivli.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Student's Brotherhood, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will deliver a public lecture at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, on "The Responsibilities of Students" to-morrow (Thursday), the 2nd July at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt. LL.D. will preside.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF KHADI.—In memory of the India's lost jewel, Deshbandhu C. R. Das, special reduction has been made in the prices of Khadi in the Gujerat P. C. Khadi Bhandar at Dadyseth Agiari Lane:—

The reduction in prices is 6 1 4 12 1/2 25 and 50 per cent.

"The meeting also recorded the death of Mr. C. R. Das with profound regret".

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD THANA.—Mr. D. L. Phandare represents the Bassein Municipality in the School Board of the District Local Board Thana and not Mr. R. N. Sawant.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.—The Grain Merchants Association and the Grain and seeds Bazar will be closed at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on Wednesday 1st July to enable the members to attend All-India Memorial Meetings in honour of Late Desh Bandhu Das."

TO-MORROW'S HOLIDAY.—The Secretary of the above Association informs that all the members of the Association will observe to-morrow (Thursday) as a holiday on account of "Ashadhi Ekadashi" and will transact no business of any kind on that day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL KHADI BOARD.—Good hand-slivers, charkhas of different patterns, falkas and their accessories are available at the 'Congress House' 223, Girgaum Back Road, during office hours.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.—An adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 4th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House 223 Girgaum Back Road.

RAJARAM RAMSHANKER SHASTRI MEMORIAL FUND:—Past students of the Babu P. P. Jain High School are informed that the above Fund has been started through Shri Jain Bal Mitra Mandel. Those who desire to subscribe should communicate to the secretary Shree Jain Bal Mitra Mandel, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

Procession of Sri Guru Singh Sabha.—A procession of Sri Guru Singh Sabha will start with the Shahidijatha arrived from Shanghai to-morrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) from their office at Princess Street Cloth Market Buildings.

All the National and Khilafat Volunteers are earnestly requested to be present there punctually.

SCHOOL OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC.—Classes in Indian music both vocal and instrumental will be started from to-day (Wednesday) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall. The classes are open both to ladies and gentlemen and will be conducted by Prof. B. R. Devdhar, pupil of Prof. Scrinzi. Further particulars would be had from Prof. Devdhar on the spot from 5 to 7 p.m. every evening. Arrangement for free instruction is also made.

VITHALDAS THACKERSEY MEMORIAL BUILDING:—The Sir Vithaldas Thackersay Memorial Building of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay is now ready for occupation and will be formally opened by H. E. the Governor on 6th August 1925. His Excellency has very generously made a personal contribution of Rs. 1000 towards the building fund. A meeting of the working committee of the fund will be held on the 8th instant at 6 p.m. at the Institute's office.

BOMBAY NATIONAL CONVENTION SAMITI.—A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay National Convention Samiti on Friday, (3rd inst.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to give a hearty send-off to Dr. Besant off the eve of her departure to England in connection with the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Mrs. Saroji Naidu will preside and among the prominent speakers will be the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Lady Emily Lutevns, M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Deviprasad Khaikan M.L.C. (Bengal) and others.

ELECTRICAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The Presidency Electricians Trade Union of Yacub street Bombay, assembled in a meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, under the Presidentship of Mr. Govindji Keroba, Electrical Engineer on 28th ultimo at which the following resolution was passed:—

"It is resolved that an Electrical High School will be started from the 5th July next wherein members of this Union will be prepared for the License by Electrical Engineers. It is hoped that Electricians will become members of the Union and take advantage of this School."

K. T. K. CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Konkanastha Tilori Kunbi Co-operative Credit Society was held on Sunday last in the Servants of India Society's Home under the presidency of Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., and the report and balance sheet of accounts of last year were adopted.

Speeches were made on the occasion by Messrs. Mali, More, Jadhao, Kulaya, Sahasrabudhe, Gangal and the President, the Board of Advisors consisting of Messrs. Bole Sahasrabudhe and Chitre and a Managing Committee with Mr. Mali as Chairman and Mr. Jadhav as Secreary were appointed. After a vote of thanks and light refreshment the Meeting terminated.

KUDAL DESHASHTHA VIDYA VRIDDHI SAMAJ.—The 31st annual general meeting of the Kudal Deshastha Gaud Brahmin Vidya Vriddhi Samaj was held on Sunday last in the Hall of the late Rao Bahadur Topiwalla's Gaud Brahmin Dnyati-Niwas, Girgaon, under the presidency of Mr. Krishnaji Daji Thakur, vikil, Thana. At the outset, a resolution of condolence was passed, all standing, regarding the death of Mr. C. R. Das. The last year's report and balance sheet were then passed. The permanent funds of the Samaj amount to Rs. 1,41,794-15-7, which is an increase of Rs. 6,000 over last year, and the annual subscriptions amounted to Rs. 3,708-11-11. Since the Samaj was started 254 students have received scholarships of the total value of Rs. 43,062-12-3. The Stri Shikshan Fund, meant for ladies alone, which is affiliated to this Samaj is also working very satisfactorily, thanks to the zeal shown by Mrs. Laxmibai Narsinha Thakar. The president in winding up the proceedings congratulated Mr. Narayanrao Topiwalla for his generous help in all possible ways to the students of the community in memory of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 26th week of 1925 i.e. the week ending 27th ultimo, the total mortality 547 was 25 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.58. These figures compare favourably with those for the 26th week of 1924 when the mortality was 576 and death-rate 24.15 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 631 and death-rate 28.20.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 194 as against 1 and 185 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 133 were among infants under one year of age; 15 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death. Small-pox caused 6 attacks and 3 deaths. Plague caused 6 attacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 356 and compares favourably with that for the 26th week of 1924 when the figure was 341 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924) viz., 327.

BAKR-ID NAMAZ ON ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

As usual the Bakr-Id Namaz will be held on the Esplanade Maidan opposite the Bombay Municipal Building on Friday, at 7-45 a.m. (S. T.) Shamiana arrangements for large congregation have been made with an eye to the inclemency of the weather.

"DISGUSTED OF LIFE,"

Fakruddin alias Azizkhan, a Mahomedan aged 35 years residing at Foras Road was found suffering from the effects of opium poisoning in his room on the 23rd instant. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday last. The deceased was suffering from venereal disease and seemed to have been disgusted of life. Medical evidence showed that the death was due to pneumonia supervening opium poisoning.

At an inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

CHANGE IN RULES AND CONSTITUTION

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Tuesday evening, at the Congress House, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Consideration was given to the change in the rules of the constitution of the B. P. C. C. passed at the Council meeting on the 3rd June 1925. Several rules were modified while the rest were retained as they were before. It was resolved that the Committee shall consist of 75 representatives to be elected by the District Congress Committees instead of 150 heretofore. And that each District Congress Committee shall pay 15 per cent of its subscription to the Provincial Congress Committee instead of 25 per cent as before. Officers of the Committee were reduced to a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, and two-secretaries. The ordinary meeting shall always take place in the first week of each quarter instead of on the first Wednesday of each month while it was resolved to call the annual general meeting in the first week of November.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN C.P.

PROPOSED ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, June 30.

Sir Hari Singh Gour and some other prominent persons have issued an invitation to prominent voters of this province to attend a round table conference to be held on Sunday 19th July to consider the present political situation in view of the coming session of the C. P Council which meets on 3rd August next. Dr. Moonje in the course of a letter to the "Hitawada" welcomes the conference for the purpose of promoting unity in the Congress, but not for inducing the councillors to accept Ministerships.

Mr. Aney, M.L.A., writing to the same paper explains the attitude of the Berar Swarajists towards the proposed conference and adds that the solidarity of the Swaraj Party as a whole throughout the country is an imperious and urgent necessity in view of the death of Deshbandhu Das. The proper time for a successful conference will occur immediately after an official move in reply to the Swarajists stand is definitely announced and carried out.

It is understood that the foregoing expression of Swarajist views have not altered the conveners' decision to hold the conference.—A. P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ROBBERS THREAT OF STABBING BOY.

STRANGE INCIDENT AT HOLI CHUKLA.

Sub-Inspector Karnik put up Jaishree and Manilal Keshavji before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on charge of robbery of ornaments valued at Rs. 600 belonging to Jaisingh Banaji and abetment thereof.

The facts of the case were that the complainant who is boiler maker in the B. B. C. I. worshop has a room in Holi Chukla, Fort, and another room at Parel. On June 1 he went to his work as usual in the morning leaving the room in Holi Chukla in charge of his son aged 12 years. When he returned in the evening he was told by one of his neighbours that his son had left the room in the noon with a box. On going to the room he was surprised to find a box containing the ornaments missing. He made enquiries regarding the boy's disappearance but for a fortnight no trace of him could be found. On June 15 he received information that the boy was at Ahmedabad. The boy was brought down to Bombay on his giving the names of the accused information was given to the police.

The boy Kachru deposed that on the day in question accused No. 1 came to their room and asked him to pick up the box and asked him to accompany him to Church Gate station under threat of stabbing. At the station they were joined by the accused No. 2 and they three went to Parel. On the way the accused removed all the ornaments in the box but as he began to cry they gave him a gold necklace. Accused No. 1 asked him to go to their room at Parel and keep the box there. As the room was locked, he kept the box at a neighbour's. The accused then took him to Church Gate Street, purchased a ticket for Ahmedabad, gave him Rs. 6 and asked him to go to Ahmedabad.

On the information of the boy, the accused were arrested by the police and a silver 'kargotta' was recovered from a Marwari where it was pledged.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty. Accused No. 2 pleaded not guilty.

Accused No. 1 was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 2 months more. Accused No. 2 who had two previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 6 months' hard labour more.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND ABETMENT.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A SINGING GIRL.

The case is which Basantibai, a singing girl along with six others were charged with assault and abetment at the instance of Haji Adam Jusab, a cloth merchant was resumed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla Acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Manker prosecuted while Mr. Gadkari, pleader defended the accused. Mr. Frank Oliveira, Advocate, watched on behalf of the complaintant.

The prosecution story which has been fully reported is briefly as follows. The complainant used to visit Basantibai's place for music. On April 22, at about 10 p.m. he visited her house when she was singing. At his approach she stopped singing and along with the other accused assaulted him. The reason why they assaulted him according to the complainant was that he refused to part with a diamond ring which Basantibai had asked him to give her.

Basantibai pleaded not guilty and stated that she knew the complainant Haji Adam for the last five or six months. He used to come drunk to her place very often accompanied by several friends. The complainant used to sit late hours and often suggested her to go out with him for drives at late hours. She resented this conduct whereupon the complainant began to harass her. Several Rampuris used to come to her place at the instance of the complainant and used to threaten her. As she was afraid of these threats, she had made petition to the police for prosecution. As she had made several complaints against complainant and his companions who were determined to threaten her. It was not true that she had asked for a ring. People who came to her for singing paid what they liked.

On April 22 at 10 or 10.30 p.m. she was singing in her house. Complainant accompanied by Abdul Rahim Jusab and others came up. They were all armed with sticks. They sat for hearing music and later on the complainant who was drunk began to abuse her. She requested him to be quiet but the complainant got annoyed and asked her to stop singing. Complainant picked up a spitoon and threw it at her. The complainant then picked up a stone and damaged the 'tabla'. Accused No 3 interfered when complainant caught hold of him down and threw him sat upon him and assaulted him. She then left the hall and asked accused No. 4 to fetch the police.

She never instigated anybody to assault the complainant.

The rest of the accused also pleaded not guilty.

His Worship after recording evidence discharged Basantibai, accused No. 2 accused No 6 and No. 7 for want of sufficient evidence. The case against the other accused is adjourned.

HIS TENTH CONVICTION.

Mahomed Kassum *alias* Amritlal Bhogilal with nine previous convictions was put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar by Sub-Inspector M. Y. Karnik for attempt to cheat Amritlal Jivan a provision Merchant.

On the 16th instant accused went to Amritlal's shop at Bohra Bazar and represented to the complainant that he wanted to purchase ghee. A bargain for two maunds of ghee at Rs. 35 a maund was struck and the accused asked the complainant to prepare a cash memo. But as cash was not forthcoming the complainant hesitated preparing the memo. But in the meanwhile the accused handed over some bangles to the complainant in exchange for the ghee. The complainant took the bangles to a goldsmith across the road and found them to be made of brass. The accused who was made to sit in the shop was handed over to the police. The accused resisted arrest but was eventually secured by the police.

The Magistrate in view of the long list of convictions against the accused sentenced him to two years' hard labour.

REPORTED THEFT AT PEDDAR ROAD

Mr. Kasam Ali Jaffer Ali Rahimtoola, a merchant, residing at Peddar Road, reports to the police a case of theft and house breaking involving property valued at Rs. 2,625.

Enquiries showed that the complainant and his family reside on the first floor of the house at Peddar Road. He and his family retired at about 1-30 a.m. on Monday. At 6-30 a.m. complainant had occasion to enter a lavatory when he found some clothing scattered on the floor. Becoming suspicious he returned to his bed room and found that silver and gold jewellery and a coat collectively valued at Rs. 2,625 were missing. Entry appears to have been effected by climbing a pipe and forcing open a window.

BOMBAY FREEMASONS.

INSTALLATION OF MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

A large gathering of Royal Arch Freemasons assembled on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, to witness the Installation of the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji as Grand Superintendent of the District Grand Chapter of India under Scotland vice Mr. H. P. Gibbs whose term of office had expired.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Companions adjourned to dinner for which over 70 covers had been laid. The principal speakers during the evening were the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji; Mr. Gibbs; Mr. J. R. Moulton; Mr. D. L. Vaidya; Mr. Mirza Ali Mohd. Khan; the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali A. Khan and Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

POLLING ON JULY 6TH.

The election of a councillor to fill up a casual vacancy in the Fort Ward caused by the death of Mrs. Hodgkinson, for which there are two candidates Dr. William Garfield Forde, B.A., M.B. and Mr. Erachsha Rastamji Hirji-Behedin, will take place on Monday the 6th instant from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (B.T.) in the Skating Rink on Cruickshank Road. Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place frm 8 a.m. (B.T.)

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power-of-Attorney to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power-of-Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm. In cases where all the members of a Company or a Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorised to give such power, will be allowed to vote. Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted. A separate place for filling in voting papers will be provided, and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to this place. Clerks will be stationed at this place and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers. No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the place where votes are to be recorded.

HEAVY RAINS IN TAMIL DISTRICTS.

THE CAUVERY OVERFLOWING.

MADRAS, June 30.

Reports of heavy rain and the rise of rivers and sea come from Malabar and from places watered by the Cauvery in Tamil districts. Murungapetta village in Trichinopoly is flooded by the Cauvery and the streets are under water to the extent of about four feet. People are evacuating their houses but so far no great damage has been reported.—A. P.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AT SHEVAGAON.

AHMEDNAGAR, June 29.

A very largely attended Conference of the Depressed Classes was held at Shevagaon, a town 42 miles from Ahmednagar, on Sunday 28th June 1925 at 3 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. H. G. Parkhe.

The Conference passed several resolutions relating to education, Local Boards, abstinense from meat-eating etc. A resolution was also passed congratulating Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore, and thanking her for the removal of the Vaikom ban.

Among the important resolutions unanimously passed by the Conference was one of the establishment of the Depressed Classes Mission Society at Ahmednagar, moved by Rao Saheb M. Lingaya Naidu of Belgaum.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

Messrs. Vithalbhai Patel and Jamnadas Mehta will arrive at Ahmedabad on Friday next and deliver public lectures on the present political situation.

SPORTING NEWS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

WEST YORKS "B" BEAT POLICE.

Two second division matches in the Harwood League were decided on Tuesday evening when the West Yorks and the Bombay Gymkhana secured two points each. The meeting between the West Yorks "B" and the City Police on the Cooperage attracted a fairly large crowd despite the threatening weather and the game was certainly the better of the two engagements. The players were not keen on getting goals, but on the other hand, policemen were not to be trifled with. A two goal victory for the militarymen was the outcome of an hours strenuous play which produced some good football. Both the goals were scored in the first half Goodwin and Williams being respectively responsible for the scores.

The Police had a fair share of attack in both halves, but the Yorks backs were too good for the police attackers very often and when they did fail, the goalie was quite prepared.

Teams were:—

West Yorks:—Young; Eckhard and Binns; Jones, Boyce and Whittaker; Jackson, Bottom, Williams, Goodwin and Mills.

Police:—Godwin; H. Hewson and Dewy, C. Hewson, Babbit and Priestley, Lathewood, Mackenzie, Duthie, Gardiner, and Gulam Mahomed.

BOMBAY GYM. "B" WIN.

On the Oval the Y. M. C. A. "B" lost to the Bombay Gymkhana "B" by three goals to nil. The ground was far too soft to allow good football and slips and nice kicks came galore. The Gymkhana for the most part of sixty minutes had it all their own way, but two youngsters were occasionally dangerous. Hodgkinson scored a good chance of scoring as least two goals for the Y. M. C. A. when he had only the goalie to beat. Once he fell over the ball and the other time he was too slow. The Gymkhana scored their first goal through Lloyd just before half time. Midway in the second half Scales scored an easy goal and Lloyd was responsible for the third goal which came a little before the end.

The teams were:—

Gymkhana "B"—Leishane; Hudson and Reed; Sharpe, Phillips and Fellows; Scales, Leach, Lloyd, Ezard and Wand.

Y. M. C. A. "B":—Ernst; Mahar and Chisholm; Hudson, Turner and Murphy; Riley, Spilling, Hodkinson Bagrie and Lyon.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, June 29.

At Wimbledon, the weather was glorious and at large queue had formed since eight this morning. Miss Joan Fry defeated the the Australian triple Champion, Miss Akhurst 2/6, 6/4, 6/3. She has thus entered the semi-final where she meets Madame Billout. Mlle. Lenglen meets the winner of the match between Miss Boyd and Miss McKane.

As the last eight were reached in Men's Singles a halt was called to enable progress in other sections.

In the second round of Men's Doubles the Americans Rice and Garland beat Bath and Jacob 4/6, 7/5, 6/4, 4/6, 6/2. Cochet and Brugnon beat the British players Spence and Kingsley 6/2, 6/1, 5/6, 5/7, 6/3.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 29.

At Wimbledon, in ladies' single, fourth round, Miss Mckane beat Boyd by 6/1 6/1.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 29.

The following are the closing scores in the County cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Yorkshire v. Surrey. Yorkshire won by ten wickets. Surrey 105 and 175 (Shepherd 65 not out; Macaulay 8 for 68). Yorkshire 233 (Sadler 4 for 45. Fender 4 for 43) and 49 for no wicket.

Leveson-Gowers Eleven v. Oxford University.—Leveson-Gowers won by an innings and 47 runs. Oxford 56 and 182 (Allen 5 for 58). Leveson-Gowers 285 (Naumann 69 and Hewetson 4 for 44).

Glamorgan v. Gloucestershire.—Gloucester won by 68 runs. Gloucester 162 and 199 (Smith 59, Dipper 62; Mercer 6 for 47). Glamorgan 172 and 183 (Riches 74).

Leicestershire v. Hampshire.—Hampshire won by 335 runs. Hampshire 207 and 363 (Newman 61, Brown 70, Tennyson 54). Leicester 59 and 114 (Kennedy five for 29).

M. C. C. vs. Cambridge University:—M. C. C. 386, Cambridge 133, (Bennett 51). M. C. C. 222 for 4, and declared, (Hendren 54). Cambridge 38 for the loss of no wickets.

Warwickshire vs. Sussex:—Sussex 243, Warwick 222 (Wyatt 55). Sussex 270 for 5. (Bowley 133, Isherwood 53. Hommes 51 not out).

Essex vs. Northamptonshire:—Northamptonshire 141, Essex 112 (Clark 4 for 34, Jupp 5 for 34). Northamptonshire 320 (Jupp 70, Bellamy 58). Essex 39 for 1.

Notts vs. Lancashire:—Lancashire 320, Notts 242, (Walker 52 George Gunn 68). Lancashire 114 for 3.

Derbyshire vs. Kent:—Derby 154, Kent 120, Derby 314, (Jackson 65, Freeman 4 for 65). Kent 138 for 1, (Hardinge 62 not out).—Reuter's Special.

DONOGUE'S HEALTH.

PARIS, June 29.

Donoghue is resting quietly and it is expected he will get up in a few days and proceed to London this week-end. The fractured bone has satisfactorily been set and there was no fever.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1925.

A MELANCHOLY CONTRAST.

We wonder if the Finance Member will take an intelligent and sympathetic view of the industrial crisis when he meets the Millowners' Association tomorrow. The textile industry of Bombay appears to be getting into further difficulties on account of causes, which are now universally known, such as, the high exchange rates which enable foreign competitors to acquire India's cotton cheaper and to sell their finished products at a lower price than even the cost of production in India in some cases. There is the cotton excise duty,—an imposition, which in the present condition of the industry becomes doubly iniquitous. In these circumstances we should have expected the textile trade, either through the Millowners' Association or through a special *ad hoc* body, to approach Government for the reversal of the currency policy, and the abolition of the cotton excise duty and other measures which are likely to give suitable and timely relief. We should have expected them to put their heads together and to indicate other remedies, which are capable of being adopted such as reduction of coal freight and the like. Have they examined the full effects of increased railway charges on cotton which they have to pay and on the price of cloth by the time it reaches the consumers? Suggestions have been made from responsible quarters for the appointment of a small committee either unofficially or officially, but these suggestions have not been so far adopted and the last that we learned about the deliberations of the Millowners' Association indicated a divided house not knowing its own mind and misled from the path of duty by self-seeking or superannuated worthies. The present position of the textile industry in Bombay, acute as it is, is not an eruption of yesterday. Depression set in and values began to decline about three years ago and during all that time the industry has been on the downward path in spite of the fact that some of the mills managed to earn and to give a dividend. During this period, have we had any members of the Government of India coming up to confer with the industry? Was there a responsible deputation or even a responsible communication bearing on the industry sent to the Government of India? The demi-official confabulations of the estimable group that visited Delhi at the budget time on behalf of the textile trade, have resulted in nothing and the public have not been even apprised of the correct facts, which were stated to Government, and Government's reply thereto. Those, in whose hands the interests of the investors and the large body of labour population and of an appreciable section of the middle class of Bombay city rest, have failed to fulfil their trust through inaction and lethargy, if not worse.

In refreshing contrast to this will be found the action of the coal trade of Bengal. There have been more than one committee considering their position and the difficulties, the latest of which was the Noyce Committee. There have been more than three visits of the Member in charge of the Commerce Department to meet and discuss the situation in detail with representatives of the coal trade. To relieve the coal trade we had the system of pooling wagons and then of scheduled preference. The coal trade succeeded in making its voice felt in the highest quarters when a resolution, was moved in the Assembly by Mr Neogy which demanded retaliatory tariffs against Natal and protection to indigenous industry. It was then declared that the situation was going to be examined by the Tariff Board, but as a preliminary thereto the Noyce Committee would clear up some issues. When Government's policy hits a trade, public opinion in Calcutta does not mince matters. No more devastating contrast could be found as to the pusillanimous vacillations of the stewards of the textile industry in Bombay and even of their shifty friends in the press than the courageous advocacy of the special interests of the coal trade which we find in Bengal and in the "Statesman" of Calcutta. We are told in connection with the visit of Sir Charles Innes to Calcutta that "criticisms which are likely to be tendered for his acceptance during the coming week should be good for his soul, whether they are pleasant to the hearing or not". After complaining that these visits have always been the prelude to disastrous developments, the "Statesman" says, "conditions are now so bad that they cannot very well be made worse, whatever Sir Charles Innes may or may not do on this occasion." It is a common topic in Calcutta how the interests of the coal trade as producers have been arbitrarily sacrificed to the fanciful exigencies of the Railway Department. We further read: "In the meantime they are stifling it by levying such freights that it is cheaper to carry coal from Cardiff to Bombay than overland from the coalfields of Bengal."

This complaint ought to have been made so persistently from Bombay as to compel Government to take action if the Millowners' Association had known a fraction of their duty. The parting kick from the supporter of the Calcutta trade is: "Unless Sir Charles Innes can over-ride this unconscionable policy of exploiting the coal industry in the supposed interests of the railways, he might save himself the trouble of coming to Calcutta." We are sure if the Bombay public knew more of the troubles of the coal trade, they would have every sympathy with it in the fight, which the trade is making to secure reasonable policy from Government. But from all that we know the problem of the coal trade is not so urgent or serious as that of the textile industry. If that problem does not receive all the attention that it merits, if the Government do not take early steps to find out what can be done and do it, their failure in not doing their duty would merit a reproach hardly equal to the condemnation, which would be so richly deserved, by the millowners in Bombay themselves.

THE LITTLE ENTENTE.

The Little Entente of the smaller States in Central and Eastern Europe comprising Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia is a product of the peace settlement embodied in the Treaties of St. Germain and Trianon. Of these, Czecho-Slovakia is a wholly new creation while the two others have had their territorial strength and economic resources considerably enhanced through the treaty adjustments. As they owe their existence or benefits to the treaties, it is obvious that their principal aim is the stabilisation of those treaties. The Petit Entente, as distinguished from the larger and more powerful Entente of England, France and Italy, is a coalition of the victorious States of the last war for the purpose of preserving and consolidating peace on the basis of the existing treaties. That, indeed, is its very *raison d'etre*. On the one hand, its members are vigorously opposed to any enlargement of their union by the inclusion of their former enemies; "let victors remain with victors" exclaimed the Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1921. On the other hand, their constant anxiety, as Dr. Benes the able Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia observed last month, is to stereotype the European structure created by the treaties and definitely oppose all attempts at their revision; their main preoccupation, in fine, is the maintenance of the [illegible] in Europe and the [illegible] of Hungary, Bulgaria, and Austria, the vanquished nations. But the real importance of these succession States lies in the fact that some of its members are closely [illegible] in many ways with France. Afraid of her former enemies and disappointed with the vacillating policy of Britain, the non-co-operation of America, and the lukewarm attitude of Italy, France has encouraged and strengthened a new system of alliances which provides a real clue to the tangle of Eastern European politics. For the Little Entente is something more than an alliance of petty States: it is part of a general system of political equilibrium devised by France whose ingenious and persistent diplomacy has utilised the coalition as a second line of defence against the violation of the peace-settlement.

How has the Entente worked till now as regards the maintenance of peace and what is the mutual position of the various parties in the Entente and their relation with other European States? It is nearly impossible to outline all the separate and even conflicting motives and policies of the States which constitute its membership and their squabbles and friendships with this State or that. But the sixth half-yearly Conference of the Little Entente States at Bucharest, the capital of Rumania which was held last month is useful to focus attention on the chaotic state of Central Europe. The annihilation of the Geneva Protocol which held out a promise of stereotyping the peace-settlement, the declaration of German statesmen like President Hindenburg, Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann that the eastern frontier of Germany must be revised and the negotiations over a Security Pact—all have a vital bearing on the future of the succession States. Poland which, though not a member of the Little Entente, has had close relations with the coalition and which has only recently concluded a commercial treaty with Czecho-Slovakia guaranteeing the post-war frontiers, and arrangements, deputed an "observer" to the Conference. The reason is not far to seek. Poland holds the territory which Germany wishes to recover and she desires concerted action for checking such a revision. Czecho-Slovakia also wishing to keep a weak Austrian Republic as her neighbour is agitated by Germany's offer to guarantee only her western frontiers. The unfavourable economic position of Austria, despite the League of Nation's plan to stabilise her finances inaugurated in 1922, is making her turn again to Germany. The League has, in fact, appointed an expert commission to investigate the economic situation of Austria which the League Commissioner has reported to be unsatisfactory. But whether this will scotch the eager desire of the great majority of the Austrians for the incorporation of their country in the German Reich is doubtful. The Allies peremptorily vetoed a union in 1919 and only in the middle of the last month Mussolini, on behalf of Italy, gave expression to Italy's hostility to Austro-German reunion. As the only other alternatives are a partition of Austria which is impracticable and a confederation of the states on the Danube which is not feasible owing to their mutual antipathies there is no reason why the historic and racial unity of Austria with Germany should not be recognised as a political fact. But Poland and Czecho-Slovakia have through their treaty agreed to oppose this reunion no less than the return of Silesia, Danzig and the Polish corridor to Germany. It is not difficult to imagine how the Little Entente would act in such a contingency. The Conference, true to the creed of the Entente, opposed this union as well as expressed its misgivings regarding the policy of Hungary and Bulgaria. Bulgaria, at one time suspected, in fact, that the violent outrages which were committed in her capital were inspired by the Jugo-Slavia. Jugo-Slavia did, indeed try to negotiate a treaty with Greece though without success and thus bring her into the orbit of the Little Entente; on the other hand, Rumania has been anxious to convert it into an anti-Bolshevik bloc. It remains to be seen, however, whether, the Little Entente will be enlarged and its policy modified so as to be positively against Germany and Russia. But one thing is clear. The complicated problems created by racial minorities and economic barriers in the new States are as yet eluding a satisfactory solution. But the existence of the Entente and its energetic activities reveal the fact that Europe is gradually but definitely returning to the old system of balance of powers with its separate alliances and unstable equilibriums which is a state precisely the reverse of one demanded by a genuine League of Nations. The policy of the Little States, however, in this matter as in others is largely the reflection of that of the Great Powers with their jealousies and rivalries.

Notes of the Day.

A Day of Tears.

The whole of India will to-day observe the final obsequies of Deshbandhu Das. For Bengal, it is a day of mourning for the greatest Bengali of his generation. Deshbandhu Das, however, was not merely a son of Bengal engrossed in the fortunes of his people and province but an All-India leader of undimmed vision who realised that Bengal was only a limb and a fragment of the Motherland. Without the freedom of his country, the pomp and tinsel of provincial eminence were of no avail with Deshbandhu. Mr. Sastri sagely deplores his lack of reading! Das was really a student well versed in the philosophic basis of good government. The best that a man gets, is obtained from himself, and Das was a reflective power. He never condescended to lose himself in solemn details like Indianisation or marine education since to him the helotry of his people was the supreme obstacle to progress. Contrast him with Sir Surendranath Banerjea who is bilious over the prospect of Mr. Sen Gupta's election to the Calcutta Mayoralty. "What interest has he in Calcutta?" shouts the knight of Barrackpore in condemnation of Mr. Sen Gupta who is a citizen and ratepayer of Calcutta, though initially he committed the offence of being born in Chittagong. What a contrast with Das is the ex tribune of Bengal whipping himself into fury for the recovery of his lost title! Das had a rich and comprehensive mind which could not be exhausted by local particularisms. The immensity of his loss will again weigh upon us when all the patriots and progressives of India recall his personality to-day and lament his death.

And truly he who here
Hath run his bright career,
And served men nobly and acceptance found,
And borne to light and right his witness high,
What could he better wish than then to die,
And wait the issue sleeping underground?

A New Chapter.

The G. I. P. Railway which passes under State-control to-day is the second in the series of transfer. The G. I. P. ran the earliest line in India and it was operated by a company under a guarantee of 5 per cent on the capital. The first scheme of railway-building in India was framed by Lord Dalhousie in his celebrated minute on transport. The mileage of the G. I. P. now extends to 3300 and in careful calculation is made of the returns, the earnings will be found to be far below 5 per cent. The controversy about the merits of State management and company-management is a dead issue, but Anglo-Indian Chambers have given sombre forecasts of the future of State-management in the country. They did well out of the tradition of differential tariffs and their pessimism is born self-interest. The standard of company-management would be easy to up-hold if the system is worked without any malingering, and there is every reason to hope that if the railway is administered in a pro-Indian spirit, the results will be found progressive and satisfactory.

Obituary.

Mr. S. K. Rudra whose death is announced, occupied a position of peculiar distinction in North India. As Principal of St. Stephens' College, Delhi, he won for himself a reputation honoured beyond the bounds of India. It is seldom we find a good teacher who is also a good educationist, humble, strenuous and fully aware of his own orbit of duty. Mr. Rudra satisfied exacting standards and he had under him a staff of European professors who loyally tried to emulate his example. In most educational institutions run by Protestant missionaries, there is still an effective colour bar. They allow Indians to slog as lecturers and demonstrators, and when once in a way an Indian is appointed in independent charge, they make excessive fuss of the phenomenon; in allied organisations they put up an odd Indian as ornamental boss to show there is no ill-will. Principal Rudra had a difficult task before him, but his personality dispelled prejudice and produced the spirit of comradeship Mr. C. F. Andrews was originally a colleague of Mr. Rudra and he always acknowledged the influence and charm of the Chief who combined in himself the best qualities of Indian conservatism with Western culture. When the Islington Commission took evidence, Mr. Rudra riddled to pieces the pretence of the I.E.S. about the sanctity of European supervision. As a witness before the Hunter Committee, he exposed the tyranny and corrupt reputation of police officials. A man of catholic sympathies and patriotic insight, he could judge the psychology of his students at any crisis and he held them without the drill-serjeants' manner. "Lord, thy pound hath gained ten pounds."

An Undemocratic System.

Mr. Patel's motion insisting on the redistribution of seats among the existing seven wards of the city was in essence so reasonable a proposition that we are surprised to see any dissentient voice being heard on the subject though, for our part, we would redress the inequality by reducing the number of nominated members and making proportionate additions to the seats in those wards which are insufficiently represented. The anomalous and inequitable character of representation in the Wards is obvious when, we consider, for example, that while the Fort Ward with a population of 75,000 has 12 seats, though entitled to seven or eight, the Byculla Ward with a population of 2,39,000 has only 10 seats. Mr. P. J. Marzban propounded an extraordinary, if somewhat ridiculous, theory of representation. The distribution of seats, he argued, was to be based neither on the number of voters nor on the number of residents but on the relative excellence of their brains. The inhabitants of the Fort Ward, it appears, are brainy individuals and hence the excess of seats conceded to them. The theory is admirable save for the trifling difficulty that there are no objective and satisfactory criteria for comparing the mental qualities of the clever residents of the Fort Ward with those of their less intelligent neighbours in other parts of the city; so far as we know, in 1915 the authorities did not test the relative capacity of the residents of different localities through psychological laboratories. Mr. Marzban's passion for an intellectual aristocracy is all very well but if a man's own claim to wisdom is the sole index to its existence there would be overcrowding for eligibility to this "cracy." It is easier after all to count heads than to discover their ingredients and it is better to erect an electoral system on the basis of population than on some unintelligible plan which is only a mode of self-appointment through self-laudation. The distribution of seats and the arrangement of wards should be based on some more intelligible principles. The best way of dealing with the present anomalous position will be, as we have suggested, to reduce the number of nominated members and to make up the deficiency in F and other wards by increasing the number of seats allotted to them.

The Ramkrishna Mission.

We hope the appeal, which we publish elsewhere, in aid of the building fund of the Ramakrishna Ashram at Khar, will be responded to in a generous measure by all who appreciate the humanitarian and educational work of the Ramakrishna Mission. Just at present there is a proposal to raise a memorial to Swami Vivekananda in the shape of a marble bronze statue. But a more fitting memorial to this great son of India in a city like Bombay will be a well-equipped and active centre for the dissemination of the Swami's ideals of simple living high thinking and of service to humanity.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

BY B. F. MADON.

IX*

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency Policy.)

In the previous article we have seen what the term "Wages" really means. We have seen that *it is merely the price agreed upon in advance between the employee for the sale of his labour to the employer.* Let us now see for a moment what classes of the population come under this category of men, who sell their labour for a price agreed in advance between seller and buyer, i. e. for daily, weekly, or monthly pay.

We have first every employee of Government from the highest to the humblest, then we have every employee of semi-Government bodies like Municipalities or local boards, then we have all those employed on our Railways, then we have the employees in commercial concerns big or small, then we have the vast body of men employed in the retail trade of the country and lastly we have another very large body of workers employed in our various industries. Of the above the luckiest are those employed by Government or semi-Government bodies because they are not expected to show by results (profits) how efficiently they work, and a steady rise in the price of their labour is guaranteed from the very first by what are known as grades, and the tenure of service is afest, and which means in other words that such price is guaranteed for many years.

[illegible] are Little.

Next come the employees in the Railways. Here too there is a very large amount of security of tenure and increase in wages almost guaranteed, but in a way in a smaller degree than in Government service, because the Railways are expected to show profits, and employees may be dismissed on the ground of retrenchment. We know that this is going on for the past two years, and has been the cause of important strikes among Railway employees. Even with this drawback, *service in the Railways is much safer than in the other groups named by me above, because Railways are monopolies, and are, therefore, in a far stronger position to demand a satisfactory price for the commodity that Railway Companies have to sell, namely, transport.*

We now come to the large number of men employed in commercial concerns. Here, a regular increase of salaries is not guaranteed and the tenure of service is also more precarious than in the first or second group of wage-earners, because commercial firms cannot [illegible] existence unless they make [illegible] fits. Consequently as soon as [illegible] made, there is retrenchment [illegible] ing of the staff, frequently [illegible] quite innocent men being [illegible] jobs and that they and their [illegible] left to starve. The smaller the [illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

*Previous articles appeared on 12th, 18th, 29th and 26th May and 6th, 16th, 24th and 26th June.

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but it is reported that 65 p... ...ave been killed. Shocks were also felt in Montana, where a ten-mile-long crevice was formed in the earth and a cliff, 800 feet high toppled over and buried a railway in the debris.

(Later.).

Santa Barbara.—It is believed that casualties from the earth-quake have been greatly exaggerated. It has been ascertained that 12 persons were killed.—Reuter's Special.

MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS' DAMAGE.

THIRTY THOUSAND HOMELESS.

SANATA BARBARA (California) Jun 30.

Hitherto twelve persons are known to have been killed as the result of a severe earthquake which has caused many millions of dollars' damage, bringing down houses, churches, schools, and practically demolishing the principal business thoroughfare which is now a mass of battered brick and twisted steel. Thirty thousand inhabitants are stoically accepting homelessness. Many are camping on lawns in front of their ruined houses. A freakish effect occurred at California hotel outer walls of which leaned gradually and collapsed leaving the occupants lying safely in their beds. The wall of a prison crumbled and the prisoners walked out. Law-breakers yesterday had a field day but soldiers, sailors and volunteers are now parading streets to prevent looting. Huge crowds of workers are working to clear wreckage and restore water supply, though shocks continue.—Reuter.

COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER.

POST ABOLISHED.

SIMLA, June 30.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Indian Coal Committee in their report, the Government of India have decided to abolish the office of the Coal Transportation Officer with effect from 1st October 1925. In making this pronouncement, the Government of India take an opportunity of stating that they have also accepted the view of the Committee that preference in the matter of wagon supplies should hereafter be restricted within very small limits, and it will be confined to loco coal, including coal for inland river steamer companies, coal for Government requirements, certified coal for export and where necessary coal for public utility companies. With effect from 1st October therefore all other consumers and dealers will require to arrange their coal supplies from collieries by ordinary methods which were in force prior to the introduction of the control of wagon supplies in 1917.—A. P.

'HOME' AND COLONIAL SERVICES.

LONDON, June 29.

In the House of Commons, Sir William Lane-Mitchell drew attention to the considerable number of vacancies in the Home and Colonial Services likely to be offered at the forthcoming examinations to the candidates who were also candidates to the Indian Civil Service. He suggested that steps should be taken to avoid the danger that a sufficient number of qualified British candidates might not remain available for India in view of the small number of British candidates for the Indian Civil Service and the urgent need for British recruits for it.

Lord Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead was fully alive to the contingency to which the questioner had referred, but the number of European candidates for all Services to be recruited on the result of the open competition, it was understood, would substantially exceed the number of vacancies expected and Lord Birkenhead did not consider that special measures were required at present.

MEDAL TO BERKSHIRES.

Replying to Mr. Somerville, Lord Winterton said he was not aware that the Berkshires had been refused a medal for Waziristan for which they appeared to qualify under Army Order 177 of 1925.—Reuter's Special.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

TRICHINOPOLY, June 29.

The Swaraj party has nominated V. Ramdas, Dr. Ramachandra Rao, Dr. U. Rama Rao, K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar as party candidates in the forthcoming Council of State elections.—A. P.

CHINESE SITUATION

ECHO IN GERMANY

STUDENTS' ARRESTS.

LONDON, June 30.

Berlin.—A deputation of the Chinese student residents visited the Chinese Minister Weisuntchu and induced him to sign documents by which the envoy is responsible with his life that General Hsu, the head of the Chinese Mission to Europe, does not buy munitions in Germany, does not conclude any loan and does not make any other agreements injurious to China. The deputation also demanded that Hsu should immediately leave Germany. Weisuntchu as protested to Foreign Office against the arrest of several Chinese students who attended a communist meeting to protest against the events in China but who were speedily released. The Minister has demanded the dismissal of the police officer responsible for arrests, an official apology by the German Government and compensation to the arrested students.—Reuter.

SERVANTS OF SOVIET CONSULATE ARRESTED.

TIENTSIN, June 30.

Lichinglin's troops have rounded up many local Communists. A hundred arrests have been made chiefly in the ex-Russian and ex-German concessions including five servants of the Soviet consulate. The Consul vainly protested against the arrests.—Reuter.

ENLISTMENT FOR MILITARY SERVICES

HONG KONG, June 30.

The Labour Controller reports that practically the whole population of the colony comprising as many as 24 nationalities has been registered for the maintenance of essential services, excluding the Chinese, although even some of these have been enrolled. H. M. S. "Brisbane" and American Destroyer "Simpson" have arrived here.—Reuter.

KURDISH RISING ECHO,

LEADER & 46 FOLLOWERS HANGED

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29.

Sheikh Said, the Kurdish insurgent leader, together with 29 other Kurdish prisoners have been sentenced to death and 15 others have been acquitted.

A later message says: Sheikh Said and 46 of his followers were hanged publicly at two this morning at Diarbekir. A large crowd applauded the executions which many volunteers assisted.—Reuter.

HAJIS' PROGRESS.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

SIMLA, June 29.

A telegram received from His Majesty's Consul at Jeddah reports that about 250 Indian and other British pilgrims who had drifted to Jeddah by various routes were allowed by Amir Ali to pass through his line on 26th June in order to proceed to Mecca.—A. P.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN AHMEDABAD.

MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION TO MAKE IT COMPULSORY.

AHMEDABAD, June 30.

The School Board of the local municipality has resolved to recommend to the General Board to make a declaration of its intention to make primary education compulsory for both boys and girls from 1st April 1926.—A.P.

SUICIDES BY WORKMEN.

RESULT OF INDEBTEDNESS

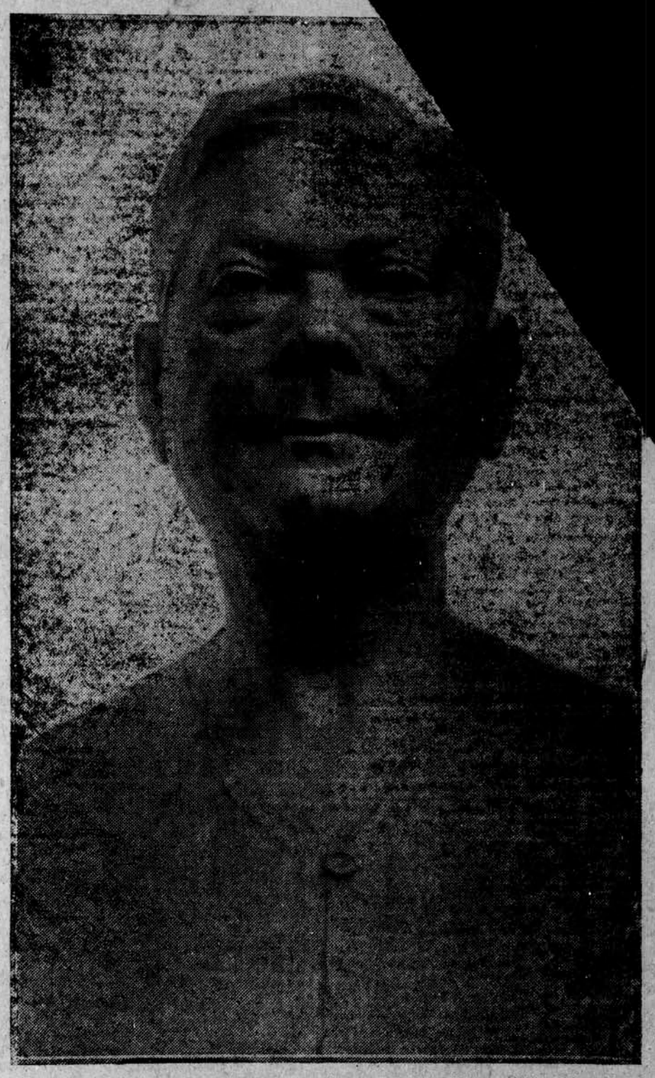
AHMEDABAD, June 30.

The "Majur Sandesh," the organ of the local Labour Office gives three pathetic instances of suicides by workmen owing to indebtedness. One man who was working in the Aryodaya Spinning Mill, had incurred a debt of about Rs. 2,000 and was unable to pay even the interest. On the last pay day he found his many creditors at his door and in despair he committed suicide by drowning himself in the reservoir of an adjoining mill. Another jobber who was also involved in debt and addicted to drink was found dead in his room one morning. Third man flung himself before a railway train while it was running at full speed and was crushed to death. It is suspected that he too was heavily in debt.—A. P.

SENTENCED FOR PUBLISHING OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENT.

LAHORE, June 30.

Bhai Mohan Singh, printer and publisher of the defunct vernacular paper the "Sardar" of Lahore who was standing his trial under section 292 I.P.C. for alleged offence of publishing obscene advertisements in his paper has been found guilty by Mr. Disney, First Class Magistrate, Lahore, and sentenced to one and a half months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.



(Photo of a bust prepared by Mr. V. P. Karmarkar from a sitting given by the Deshbandhu sometime before his death.)

"SRADDHA" CEREMONY

ALL INDIA MEMORIAL MEETINGS.

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the Das Memorial to-morrow which synchronises with the "sradha" ceremony of the late Mr. Das which will be performed by his son at his house according to orthodox Hindu rites. Following the instructions of Mr. Gandhi, no extravagant programme will be followed in pompous ceremonies. Three meetings have been arranged viz one mass meeting in the Maidan, one in Town Hall under the presidency of the Maharaj of Burdwan and the third a ladies meeting at the Calcutta University Institute Hall. Mr. Gandhi will attend all the three meetings. In view of anticipated rush in the Town Hall meeting, the attendance has been restricted.

The weather in Calcutta is not very assuring and the ladies' meeting at Mirzapur Square has been abandoned. It is understood there will be no hartal to-morrow.—A. P.

THE FUNERAL FILM.

FREE EXHIBITION TO MUNICIPAL SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have arranged with Messrs. Madan Theatres Ltd., to exhibit the topical film of the funeral at Calcutta of the late Mr. C. R. Das to nearly 6,000 Municipal School children at the Excelsior and Empire Theatres to-day, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Messrs. Madan Theatres have agreed to show this interesting and impressive picture to School children free of charge.

TO-DAY'S TOWN HALL MEETING.

The Sheriff of Bombay desires us to announce that arrangements have been made to reserve the first two rows of the seats in the Town Hall for ladies at the public meeting to be held there to-day.

The Hony Joint Secretaries of the Requisitionists Committee writes:—

In view of the unexpectedly heavy demand for seating accomodation three rows of chairs will be reserved for ladies at to-day's meeting at the Town Hall, instead of Two as previously announced. Proceedings will commence exactly at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, and the public are requested to be in their seats by that time. As the number of speakers is unusually large, it is likely that the President will restrict the movers of resolutions to 10 mnutes' speech, and the seconders and supporters of resolutions may not get more than five minutes.

LADIES MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Pujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, Hind Mahila Samaj, Sarswat Mahila Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Hindu Ladies Social Club, a memorial meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Madhavbag to mourn and record the deep sense of loss caused to India by the sudden and untimely death of great Desh Bandhu, where Messrs. Javkar and J. K. Mehta will address the meeting.

MARWARIS" MEETING.

There will be a public meeting of the marwaries of Bombay in Hirabaug Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the All-India Deshbandhu Das memorial day.

DISPUTE ABOUT CONDUCTING PRAYERS,

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN MOPLAH FACTIONS.

CALICUT, June 29.

A free fight in which several sustained serious injuries and were removed to hospital occurred between two Moplah factions as they assembled for Jumma prayers. Over 1,000 Moplahs had assembled, and the dispute arose about the Mullah conducting the prayers and service. The dispute was longstanding and the present Mullah has been doing duties on the authority of a compromise order passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Reserve police hastened to the spot and restored order. A strong posse of constables is guarding the mosque and the neighbourhood.—A. P.

TAXATION COMMITTEE,

SIR B. BLACKETT TO CONFER.

MADRAS, June 29.

The "Madras Mail's" Bangalore correspondent says that Sir Basil Blackett arrived there this morning to confer with the Taxation Inquiry Committee which completed recording evidence on 15th June and is now engaged in arranging materials for the report. The final discussions will take place during August and September says the message and the final report will be ready for submission to the Government of India and the Assembly by November 1st.—A. P.

Jerusalem, June 30.—Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel left for Jaffa to-day en route to Europe. They were seen off by a large gathering of officials and others.—Reuter.

THE ...LESS

The l... ...tion regre... ...ible effor... ...promise reg... Dairaj route ... Mohammadans ... stinacy and adv... their feelings an... the Id days and a... A. P.

CONTROL THE ...

SWAMI SHARADDHA... APPEAL.

DELHI, J...

Swami Shraddhanand, in the cou... a statement to the press, exhorts ... and Mussalmans to take effective ste... trol the uncontrollable elements on ... and save the city from murder a... rapine and religious places from desecra... tion. He says:—"To-day, I reiterate the same appeal to Hindus with this difference that the hartal once begun should continue peacefully and non-violently till the end of Bakr-Id and that Hindus should on no account be provoked by cow processions. But at the same time they should calmly remain ready to defend their homes and hearths if attacked wantonly."

ATTITUDE OF HINDUS.

Some Hindu shops in the vicinity of Sadr Bazar and Kari Bawli remain closed apparently from fear of breach of peace but the local, Hindu organ "Tej" states that these shops have been closed to observe a hartal as a protest against the attitude of the authorities regarding the use of the Pahari Dhiraj route and also to avoid provocation of any kind in the light of the resolution passed by the Hindu Sabha.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

LABOUR CENSURE RESOLUTION REJECTED.

LONDON, June 29.

The House of Commons, to-day, by 374 votes to 143, rejected the censure motion on Government moved by Labourites blaming Government for its alleged neglect to cope up with growing unemployment.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moved the censure resolution, and made an interesting speech.

Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister, examined various causes which conduced to increased unemployment, which was almost entirely in the coal, iron and steel industries, and mentioned the growth of the sugar-beet industry in which 50,000 acres were now under cultivation, compared with 400 acres in 1919. He thought the time had come to examine British film industry with a view to the exhibition of a larger proportion of British films, and in view of the danger to which the Empire was subjected by allowing this form of propaganda entirely in foreign hands. Mr. Baldwin invited the House to consider whether by a subsidy it was possible to stimulate the industries which at present seemed to have been beaten down to a position of helplessness. He indicated, in this connection, as possible avenues, bounties on production or exports or subsidies on specific contracts mainly for export or subsidies in specially distressed districts in aid of the rates so as to take off the burdens of those who manufactured there or subsidies to bring down the goods rates on railways. Such schemes could only be applied to efficient industries. He emphasised the importance of scientific research which was being carried out, on a great scale, in the United States, in order to produce high quality of goods cheaply and efficiently. Government was already helping 24 industries in the research work.—Reuter.

Mr Baldwin mentioned that research work was proceeding in connection with the low carbonisation of coal and production of oil and smokeless fuel from it. Government was considering a scheme for insuring debts It was also prepared to give facilities for modernising and repairing works and plant.

Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General-Designate of Australia, listened to the proceedings most of the evening.—Reuter.

The P. and O. s.s. "Khyber" will, on Saturday, inaugurate a new departure in the P. and O. Line by making Southampton the port of call in its service to the Far East.—Reuter's Special.

Toowoomba, June 29.—The English Association football players beat Toowoomba by 6 goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

...GIRL'S AB...

(F... ...CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, June 30.

In the kidnapping case Mr. O'Gorman continuing his arguments to-day dealt at some length with the quesiton of the kidnapped girl and submitted that the evidence of the girl's mother and her step brother coupled with the entry in the municipal register plus the evidence relating to the age given at the time of the girl's marriage conclusively proved that the girl was under sixteen on the date of the offence. He next contended that the mother could not possibly have been privy to the girl's conduct.

After dealing with the possible motive of the complainant in taking action in the case, counsel passed on to the second part of the case namely the defence story that it was Mr. Yusuf who had kidnapped the girl in this connection. He asked the court to bear in mind certain dates between 30th August and 16th October the period during which, he said, the defence case was concocted. He asked the Court to say that the girl was speaking the truth. In the first statement the stated that her mother had gone ... Yusuf on the night she eloped ... markar had seized that statemen... rect the name of Mr. Yusuf. M... name was not known in this c... 26th March till 6th September ... was the origin of the not... subsequently appeared in a ... Continuing counsel said that ha... the girl to implicate Mr. Y... Karmarkar did not rush her to... trate. He found it was dange... whole conduct throughout the ... was deplorable. He knew he ... shadow that he, therefore, ... moral support of some one t... his designs. He therefore ma... mind to get some persons ... to get a moral backing ... enough to draw Balasahe... Acting Diwan of the S... Counsel had no hesitation in saying that it was the brain of Karmarkar that did it.

NEXT STEP IN CONSPIRACY.

The next step in the conspiracy was taken on 24th September. That was the visit of the girl to the Resident. Again this was a great effort to get this wretched child who was under their tutelage to agree to implicate Mr. Yusuf. There again unfortunately for the conspirators and fortunately for the ends of justice the conspiracy failed owing to the good judgment and the wise discretion of the Resident. Counsel next proceeded to examine the evidence of witnesses. He asked the court to take into consideration the statements of Krishna's two brothers recorded on 30th August and submitted that not one could make him believe that Karmarkar had not read those statements when he read the statement of the girl with those in front of him. Counsel had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

CABLE ITEMS

London, June 29.—The King received audience the Sheikh of Bahrein.

The Sheikh of Bahrein visited Portsmouth to-day and was shown over the battleship "Centurion".—Reuter's Special.

The new cruiser "Effingham" was commissioned on Thursday for service as the flagship of the East Indies.—Reuter's Special.

SHANGHAI SHAHIDI JATHA

BOMBAY'S ROUSING RECEPTION

WHOLEHEARTED SYMPATHY

A rousing reception was accorded on behalf of Bombay citizens to the Shahidi Jatha from Shanghai which arrived in Bombay on Monday, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday. The meeting was held under the auspices of Shri Guru Singh Sabha of Bombay, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding. The Hall was crowded to suffocation.

The Shanghai Shahidi Jatha on its entry into the hall was met with deafening cheers of "Sat Shri Akal". A number of speakers welcomed the members of the Jatha and wished them all success in their noble mission. Sardar Sunder Singh's harrowing description of the tortures inflicted on the Akalies and the way the Akalies kept true to their vow of non-violence moved the audience and tears trickled down the eyes of the audience.

A RELIGIOUS DUTY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, at the outset expressed regret for not being able to address the gathering in their vernacular. He said that they had met that evening to accord a hearty welcome to the gallant band of Sikhs who had come all the way from distant Shanghai to discharge a religious duty to help their brethren in their fight for religious reform and freedom of religious observances. This action of the gallant band was not only a matter of pride and gratification to the community but also to the whole country. He assured the Jatha that in as much as their fight was a principle—the principle of freedom of religion and freedom of congregation,—all communities in India were behind them and their sympathies would always be with them.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman dwelt upon the suffering and tortures heaped upon the Akalies by the bureaucracy which sent a shudder throughout the country and said that this action was in direct contravention of solemn declarations made by Queen Victoria down to King Emperor George V which promised them religious toleration and pledged the British government to neutrality in religious matters.

The President then referred to the generous treatment accorded to the small band of Parsis who left their hearths and homes for the preservation of their religion 1200 years ago by a Hindu King and contrated it with the treatment meted out by the British Government to the Akalis who aimed at religious reform. The tragedy was, said Mr. Nariman, that it came soon when the heels of the Great War in which the Sikhs had helped to preserve the freedom of European nations and to guard the honour of the British Empire. In conclusion, Mr. Nariman exhorted the Akalis to carry on the fight till success was secured and wished the Jatha all success.

A BEACON LIGHT OF HOPE.

Agia Sardar Khan welcomed the gallant Sikhs who had traversed sea and land to help their brethren in a noble cause. The achievements of the Akali jathas were a beacon light of hope to them and demonstrated what great results could be secured by even a small community like the Sikhs imbued with a spirit of sacrifice and unswerving loyalty to a cause. Their Hindu and Muslim brethren could better take a leaf out of the history of the Akali struggle and try to emulate their example than rush at each other's throats.

In conclusion he hoped that their example would at least make their leaders, whose heads had been turned by communal jealousies, join hands and, under the lea of the Mahatmaji, would reach their destined goal.

Messrs. Shivdas Chapsey, Sujan Singh, Sardar Sundar Singh Sardar Budh Singh and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed the gathering.

Mrs. Naidu assured them that in their grim struggle they could depend upon the love, sympathy and blessings of the citizens of Bombay.

The meeting terminated late in the night.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Madras, June 29.—Hon. Justice Sir C. G. Spencer will act as Chief Justice, Madras High Court, during the absence of Hon. Sir V. M. Coutts Trotter on leave.—A. P.

Gooty, June 29.—The punitive police enquiry has concluded and the Special Commissioner proceeds to Ootacamund. It is understood he will submit his report to Government this week.—A.P.

Solon, June 29.—Mr. S. K. Rudra, the well-known Principal, St. Stephens College, Delhi, died to-day.—A. P.

Simla, June 29.—A protest against the transfer of the headquarters of the Waziristan district from Dera Ismail Khan to Bannu was recorded at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Dera Ismail Khan, the Nawab of Dera presiding.—A. P.

A Madras message says:—The development department has under consideration the establishment of an All-India zoological institute for the benefit of Universities at Krusadai Island close to Pamban.—A. P.

At a special meeting of the Bilaspur District Board a resolution recording the Board's grief at the sad and untimely death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, was passed.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ASHRAMA.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal in aid of the building fund of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram Khar Road, is sent to us for publication.

As is well known to the public the Ramakrishna Mission stands for the universal ideal of Religion and Service. The Sannyasins and Brahmacharins of the Mission while they practice renunciation and try to live and preach the highest truths of religion, carry on also humanitarian and educational work of great usefulness at the various branches of the Mission in other parts of the country. In response to a real demand for such an institution in Bombay, the Sir Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama has been started in a rented house at Khar. The foundation stone of the Ashrama's permanent home was laid by the revered President of the Sri Ramakrishna Order and Mission during his visit to Bombay in February last.

We appealed for Rs. 25,000 being the estimated cost of both land and building. This is a very humble amount considering the generosity of the public of Bombay. But unfortunately the response to our appeal has been so far much below our expectation. We have till now received only one-fourth the amount we urgently need.

We began the construction of the Ashrama with the hope that the whole amount will be raised at an early date. The building work has progressed considerably. But the money we received has been completely exhausted. The work is now considerably hampered for want of funds. It will be a great pity if we have to stop it at this advanced stage.

Our institution aspires to serve all people without distinctions of caste, creed or nationality. We earnestly appeal in the name of religion and humanity to the generous members of all communities in cosmopolitan Bombay to come forward with their immediate help and enable us to form at an early datoe the nucleus not only of our religious activities but also of charitable and educational work which we propose to start as soon as possible.

Since publishing our last report we have received the following amounts which we acknowledge with sincere thanks:—

M. R. Jayakar, Esq., (2nd instalment)	Rs. 500
"A. Parsi" (3rd instalment)	Rs. 100
F. J. Ginwala, Esq., (3rd instalment)	Rs. 75
R. K. P. (2nd instalment)	Rs. 50
K. K. Soonawala, Esq.	Rs. 11
Collection through M. C. Das, Esq.,	Rs. 25
	Rs. 761
Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 5,680-9 as.
Total Receipts	Rs. 6,441-9 as.

Mr. Shapoorji Pallonji of Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji and Co. has kindly contributed 16 bags of cement. Mr. S. C. Banerji, General Manager of the well-known firm of Building Contractors, Messrs. Marshland, Price and Co., has very generously made a personal gift of doors and windows worth hundreds of rupees. He is himself supervising the construction of the Ashrama. We are extremely thankful to him for his deep interest and unstinted help in money and material, as also for his economical management of our work. But for him the work would not have reached its present stage with the small amount we had at our disposal.

The work must be finished without any lose of time. So our need of funds is urgent. We earnestly hope that our appeal will meet with a generous and prompt response from the numerous admirers and devotees of Sri Ramkrishna and Swami Vivekananda, as also from the general public.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged either by Sri Mr. F. T. Ginwala, Treasurer, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, care of Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or by (2) the undersigned at Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Khar Road, Bandra, Bombay.

SWAMI YATISWARANANDA.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

[illegible] this consequence of losses in business is the more quickly apparent, because the capacity of the business man to make up against loss is limited, and consequently economists use of reductions of salary come above even with the very first year of losses. When we consider the position in the small retail trade, it is even worse, because the retail trader or shopkeeper promptly cuts out his assistant as soon as losses begin, and tries to run the shop himself with the help of his own family.

The next group that I have named above is the large body of men employed in our manufacturing industries. This group has certain advantages, namely, that the employer is a person with a large capital and is not easily disheartened by losses for a year or two, and, again, because in such big industries, the continued burden of overhead charges even when the factory is standing idle makes the factory owner hesitate about shutting down, and he also fears the disorganization of his labour force if the factory was closed. He therefore goes on in the hope that the depression might be over in a few months. But there is a limit to the staying power of all such capitalist concerns, and factories have to be shut down and the Company itself has to go into liquidation if the depression continues unduly long. *Therefore, while the tenure of industrial labour is somewhat safer than that of clerical or other labour, when the loss of employment does come it comes all at once to hundreds of thousands of men, and necessarily leads to far greater distress,* because it is impossible for so many men to find alternative means of livelihood even at half their ordinary wages, and the distress is further accentuated by the fact that all their friends or relations are in the same distressed condition and so they have no one to turn to for sympathy or support.

I have not yet mentioned above one class of urban wage-earners, who are still a very large body of men. I mean the domestic servant, cook or ayah, etc., etc. They have no regular increases of wages guaranteed to them, nor is their tenure very secure, because as soon as the master loses his job, his first thought is to do without the cook or ayah.

All these are different categories of urban employees, and, as will be seen, their livelihood is not guaranteed to them except in Government service, and to a slightly smaller extent in the Railways service. *Any cheapening of prices is a certain benefit to only these two classes,* because they get the same fixed amount of money for what they have to sell, viz., their labour while they have to pay less for whatever they may buy for the consumption of themselves and their families. *If the other classes of wage-earners enumerated by me had their wages also guaranteed by Government, then alone could they benefit by a fall in prices, and not otherwise.* Because if prices are 10 per cent. down and the family earnings are 20 per cent. down, they are losers on the whole. If prices are 20 per cent. down and their family earnings all gone (i. e. the job lost) they are ruined. A little reflection will show that *with the exception of the two guaranteed classes of wage earners, the position of all the rest depends upon business being good in trade and industry.* It is only when business is good that the wages of these other classes remain stable or have a chance of advancing. If business is bad, there is great danger not only of wages being cut, but of reductions of the staff, meaning dismissals of men, who may have done faithful service for years. There is the far greater danger of the concern being shut down altogether, and thousands of men being thrown on the streets. It will, therefore, be seen that for every one of the urban wage-earning population excepting Government and Railways servants, *it is essential that business should be good and the various firms and companies should be making at least reasonable if not large profits.* This is because all these companies either produce goods as manufacturers, or sell them as merchants and it follows that prices of what they produce or sell should also be good. There are today thousands of men unemployed in commercial services, and thousands of millhands are now without work, and there is danger of more mills closing down unless business improves in the near future. But by "Business improves" means nothing else than that the mills should be able to get better prices for their cloth. Those of my readers who have followed my arguments so far *will now see that their prosperity and the well-being of their families depend on higher prices and better trade all round.* It will, therefore, also be seen that stability of service and good wages entirely depend on good prices being secured by those who have commodities to sell, and that there is no real antagonism between prices and wages, but that, on the contrary, good wages and good prices go together. Now let us see what the term "Prices" really means.

What are Prices?

Prices are of course the amount of money that we have to pay for a given quantity of any commodity. Thus if we pay Rs. 10 for a bag of wheat or rice, it is the price for that quantity of wheat or rice. This looks very simple, but let us go deeper. Let us see where this money goes. Of course in the first instance, it goes to the shop-keeper, who in his turn has got to pay the wholesale dealer, who again has got to pay the up-country merchant, and this merchant in his turn has to pay to the cultivator, who produces the wheat or rice. The shop-keeper gets Rs. 10 from the consumer and pays Rs. 9 to the wholesaler, the difference of one rupee being the shop-keeper's profit as we call it. *It is really his wages for the work he does, and the risk he takes.* The wholesaler keeps say annas 1 out of the Rs. 9 that he gets, which 1 annas is his own profit. *This is really his wages.* The wholesaler now passes on Rs. 8 annas 12 to the up-country merchant, who in his turn pays say 8 annas to the Railways etc. for transport, keeps 4 annas for his own profit i. e. *his own wages,* and pays Rs. 6 to the cultivator. It will be seen that the bag of grains for which we have to pay Rs. 10 at the grain-shop has to contribute to the wages of the shop-keeper and his dependents and servants, of the wholesaler and his dependents and servants, and of the up-country merchant and his dependants and servants, and that *if they do not get a sufficient margin of profit, they must reduce the wages of all those that they employ or even curtail their staffs.* As this staff would be *mainly the urban classes* of the population, *it is they that must suffer.*

Now let us see what happens to the Rs. 6 that the cultivator got. Is it all net profit to him? or has he again to pay some body in his own turn?

(To be continued.)

Dr. R. M. [illegible] amendment that [illegible] after Col. Liston, who [illegible] done so much to improve and enlarge the Laboratory.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla supported the amendment.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said they would be showing very bad taste in making invidious distinction between two eminent men and he was in favour of the original proposition.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai also agreed.

The Commissioner said nobody had a greater admiration for Col Liston than he himself had for him as the latter was his personal friend. But did Liston discover the Plague serum? He did not. In view of the fact that a great scientific discovery was made by Haffkin the suggestion was made by Government for naming the Laboratory after him. He thought they should support the proposal.

EUROPEAN SWIMMING BATH.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner about the Swimming Baths and area of the foreshore reserved for the use of the Europeans at Breach Candy. At a public meting of the Europeans it was decided to raise one lakh of rupees for reconstructing and improving the baths and then to hand them over to the Committee of management. The Commissioner asked that the Corporation should now give their approval to the proposal.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved in the terms of the letter approving of the arrangements proposed to be made.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he had previously raised the point whether any community should reserve for its exclusive use any part of the foreshore, for the foreshore was public property. He wanted to know whether even the Corporation could reserve the foreshore for any particular community. In the document produced before Counsel it was mentioned that the ownership was reserved to the Corporation, and its use only was given to Europeans on certain conditions.

Mr. Arbuthnot said the European community was only asking the Corporation's permission to reconstruct the swimming bath.

Mr. Nariman said he wanted to know the position of the Corporation in the matter and he, therefore, moved that the letter be referred to the Roads Committee for report.

Mr. V. A. Desai seconded.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai thought the question was a complex one and should be considered in a Committee.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia opposing the amendment said the Corporation held the land in trust only for a particular community and as the Europeans were now collecting a lakh of rupees for reconstructing the Baths the Corporation should not stand in their way. He opposed the amendment.

The Commissioner said the Corporation were the Trustees of the property and the Bath was managed by a small Committee with a Secretary. It was now out of repair and the European community had collected about fifty thousand rupees out of the lakh which they wanted for the purpose. They only wanted the permission of the Corporation to rebuild the Bath and the Corporation had not spent a single pie over it up to now. The Bath was open to all sections of the European community, as Mr. Nariman would find if he went there any morning.

Mr. Nariman withdrew his amendment and the original proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

PRINCE AT RHODESIA.

BULAWAYO, June 29.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Rhodesia from Bechuanaland, and His Royal Highness is at present accommodated in Government House which is pleasantly situated five miles outside Bulawayo where he will spend three days. The Prince, today, in full uniform viewed a vast gathering at Matabele from whom he accepted gifts of skins and native work.—Reuter.

...NS' HOME.

...balcony of Dickens' House at 48 Doughty St., London. It was here ...ers" and many of the novelist's personal belongings and articles used ...y him are to be seen there.

FAREWELL TO DR. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant was given an "At Home" party in Madras on the 26th ult. by members belonging to various Schools of political thought on the eve of her departure to England to lay before Parliament the Commonwealth of India Bill. In the group photo are seen Mr. Moosa Sait, M. L. C., Sir. T. Sadasiva Iyer, Kt., President of the Hindu Religious Endowment Board, Mr. C. R. Reddi, M. L. C., of the United Nationalist Party, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Mr. K. Nagaswara Rao, Editor of the 'Andra Patrika' the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas, Member, Council of State, and others.

...unts this account is credited ...not carried to other accounts ...4-3, and Transfer Fees Rs.

...iding for Expenses not charged ...ounts, Depreciation, and Ex...justment, there remains a ...Rs. 81,475-15-5, which the Di...mmend shall be dealt with as

...Dividend of TEN ANNAS per ...er cent.) free of Income Tax ...s. 62,500, To carry to a New ...nown as the STAFF PENSION ...10,000; To provide for Direc... Commission, Rs. 6,000; To ...ward to next Account, Rs. ...Total Rs. 81,475-15-5.

INVESTMENTS.

...ve been increased during the ...s. 1,49,598-3-3. In addition, ...cash balances in hand on 31st ...amounting to Rs. 86.773-4, an ...portion of which has since ...ed.

...pany's Securities are all lodged ...as Banks for safe custody and ...fying to report that the Invest... an appreciation in their Mar...on this date, as compared with ...rice at which they stand in the ...he Company.

...ion to Investment Securities, ...has Deposits (earning Interest) ...nds of Re-insuring Companies ...to Rs. 3,89,351-1-8.

...NANCIAL POSITION of the ...now stands as under:— ...paid up, Rs. 9,92,605.

...Funds:—Fire Fund, Rs. ...-11; Marine Fund, Rs. 1,88,986- ...ent Fund, Rs. 3,19,065-3-9; In... Reserve Fund Rs. 30,000; Staff ...und, Rs. 10,000; Balance carried ...Rs. 2,875-15-5; Total Rs. 8,96,561.

...Funds (excluding uncalled capi... 18,96,166-4-9.

...ITHRAO ZAMINDARS.

...retary of the 30th Mile Left ...thrao Zamindars Branch Associa...purkhas, has sent us a copy of ...olutions passed at oa meeting of ...ndars at Mirpurkhas on the ...o and also a copy of a petition ... by them to His Excellency the ... embodying those resolutions. The ...s complain in the resolutions that ...ds suffer from water scarcity and ...distribution of canal water is not ...ad equitable. The Engineering ...nt, they say, has been making ...of experiments these nine years ...any real benefit to the lands. The ...s made a representation to the ... Cowasji Jehangir and had some ...tions made in the Council. But ...led only to fresh experiments by ...neers, as unfruitful, it seems, as ... We trust, the Departments con...ill investigate into the matter and ...any preventable cause for com...

A GREAT YOGI.

...HE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

...A great and brilliant star that ...ted the heavens and the earth has ...red in the Infinite; but the vivid ...that it shed, will continue to light ... nights for many years to come. ...andhu was a great Yogi. The ... which commenced in the early ...of his life, reached the crowning ...in his complete self-renunciation. ...aj was a great passion with him, ...filled his whole being. It exacted ...atest sacrifices, and which he will... offered at the altar of the mother. ...us not in the exuberance of our ..., forget the great lesson that his ...ated life has to import; "Tread ...th of Swaraj with tribble earnest... purpose and indemitable will, and ...ot, but perish or conquer."—Yours,

MANHAL V. CONTRACTOR.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S INSTRUCTIONS

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The High Commissioner for India in London has drawn attention to the fact that to a very large extent the difficulties in securing admission for Indian students to the educational institutions in the United Kingdom have been due to delay in submitting the necessary applications on behalf of the students. All educational institutions in the United Kingdom make their arrangements for admission for the following academic year as early as April or the beginning of May. The High Commissioner, therefore, suggests that as a general rule intimation together with full particulars regarding all students wishing to enter an educational institution in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the academic year in October may be sent in time to reach the High Commissioner's office not later than the 7th April. It has also been decided that in the cases where the Indian students willing to join such an institution have to await the result of the Indian University examination held in March or April the best course will be for them to send on their applications in time to reach London by the date mentioned above and if the applicants secure any additional qualifications later to communicate these as soon as possible, preferably by cable.—A. P.

SPLIT IN MADRAS ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

OOTACAMUND, June 29.

Ootacamund, Coonoor and Cocanada circles having seceded from the Madras Anglo-Indian Association, owing to differences on the question of a deputation to England, a new organisation styled the Provincial Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association has been formed with the main object of running the Association on lines in which every individual member would be allowed to vote on important questions affecting the community. —A. P.

FACULTY OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

BANGALORE, June 29.

The second annual exhibition of the local centre of the Faculty of Arts will be opened on 1st July the Hon. British Resident in Mysore. The exhibition contains five sections, namely architecture, town planning, photocraft, western and oriental art, and Indian crafts. Both professional and amateur artists are exhibiting their paintings. Indian art is very well represented, the chief feature of the Indian section being a collection of paintings of Mr. M. A. Rahaman Chughtai, Lahore.—A. P.

IRRESPONSIBLE EFFUSION.

A more utterly irresponsible effusion it has seldom been our lot to notice says the "Tribune" in regard to the "Times" attack on Aurobindo Ghose. To talk of Aurobindo Ghose as a "link with the glorious days of the pre-war assassinations of Europeans and loyalists" is to forget that Aurobindo was actually tried on a charge of conspiracy, along with others, and that inspite of the most strenuous efforts ever made by a Government to have a conviction registered against an arrested person, he was found innocent by a British Judge. To say, again, that if he returns the Government, if it wants to do its duty, should arrest him is to forget that the warrant that was issued against him has become useless, because his co-accused in the famous "Karmayogin" case was acquitted by the High Court on the ground that the alleged incriminating articles for which he was hauled up were absolutely free from any seditious element. But all this does not prevent a spiteful writer from venting his spleen[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 772.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 837.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 822.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 106.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00.
London—Rome Liras 137.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

London, June 29.
Tele. Transfers 106 3/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32½ quiet.

London, June 29.
Rentes 3 per cent. 43.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32½.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32½.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling. Buyers holding back. Closed quiet.
Discount, Bank of England rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 5/8.
Bars sold £27,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 30.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/16
Bank Demand	1/6 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	774
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	216
Japan	111 3/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 29.

Stockholm	1813
Christiania	2850
Amsterdam	1214
Switzerland	2504

London, June 29.
Exchange on London in Paris 10690.
Exchange on London in Germany 20414.
Exchange on London in Italy closed.
New York, June 29.
Demand Bills 485.75.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 29.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/8 October.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8 January.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5½.
Rentes 5 per cent. 14/--

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 30.
3 Mos. 4-9/16 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-3/4 per cent.
England Rate 5 per cent.
3-3/4 per cent.
...per cent.
...nt.
...5 per cent.

DESHBANDHU NUMBER.

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STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 29.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £86½ + 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £90 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929-47 £99 7/8 + 1/8.
Conversion Loan £75 5/8 + 3/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £93¾ unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104½ + ¼.
Consols 2½ per cent. £56½ — 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 64½ + ½.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 55¼ — ½.

BULLION

Bombay, June 30.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-6-9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-6-9.
English Gold 10 oz. Bar Rs. 21-10-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-5-0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 71-9-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-9-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-9-0.

London, June 29.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-4.
Silver forward d. 32-4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady. China was a large seller at higher rate. Buyers scarce. Market closed steady with uncertain tendency.
Sovereigns Ready, 13-6-9.
Sovereigns Forward, 13-6-9.
English Gold 10 Oz. Bar, 21-10-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 30.

Ready:—21-5-3.
Vaidya Asad:—Opening 21-5-0. Lowest 21-4-3. Highest 21-5-3. At 6 p.m. 21-5-0.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21-5-3. Lowest 21-4-6. Highest 21[illegible] p.m.
Teji Mandi [illegible]
Vaida Sravan: Opening 0-4-3.
Tone market: Quiet and steady.

SILVER

Bombay, June 30.

Ready:—72-9-0.
Vaid Asad:—Opening 72-9-0. Lowest 72-5-0. At 6 p.m. 72-8-0.
Vaid Sravan: Opening 72-9-0. Lowest 72-5-0. At 6 p.m. 72-9-0.
Teji Mandi: Asad Vaid Opening 0-8-0.
Vaid Sravan Opening:—1-5-0.
Tone market.—Steady at the fall.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Following were to-day's closing quotations in the share market:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper Rs. 68/12, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1923 105/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/7, do 1927 101/14.

Jutes:—Alliance 566, Auckland 244/8, Bally 227/8, Barnagore 164/8, Budge Budge 427, Cheviot 248, Olive 37/2, Craig 4/14, Delta 482/8, Empire 50/8, Gourepore 723, Howrah 39/4, Kanknarrah 463/8, Kinnison 910, Lansdowne pref. 110, Lawrence 588, Lothian 362, National 28/4, New Central 571, Northbrook 51-8, Presidency 8/4 Standard 397/8, Union 551, Waverley 8/12.

Coals:—Bengal 485, Bengal Giridih 7, Bokaro and Ramgur 21/8, Burre Dhemo 3/10, Burrakur 24, East Indian 26/12, Ghusick and Muslia 12/4, Jainty Central 5/1, Kesoonda and Nyadee 17/4, Lakurka 18/8, North Damuda 6/4, Phularitand 1/12, Raneegunge 36, Satpukurla and Asansol 2/6, Sendra 15/4, Standard 48/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 25/8, B. I. Corporation ord 4/6, do pref 103, Burma Finance and Mining 8/9, British Ceylon Corporation 2/9.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and [illegible] sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling six and three [illegible]

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

30th June 1925.

A further advance of 18 points in old crop and 25 to 29 points in new crop has been reported in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 4 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 29th Inst. as under:—

(1) "Weather unchanged."

(2) "Our estimate of crop condition is 74 per cent. Until good rains in Texas we suggest that you buy if market declines."

As regards the position of the American markets, recent cables to hand indicate that weather in Texas is too dry and hot and rain is badly needed there. Should the weather continue as it is for some time, the situation from the point of view of crop will be very critical indeed. All eyes are anxiously awaiting the publication of the second official Bureau Report which is to be published in America on the 2nd of July Private authorities base their ideas on an estimated condition of 74 per cent. and it now remains to be seen whether the Government report confirms this figure.

In view of the renewed rise on the other side the local market is also affected to some extent.

In accordance with continued higher advices reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 458 i.e. rupee and a half higher than previous day's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate sellers and prices eased to Rs. 457 1/2. Several prominent Shroffs came out to buy and the value recovered to Rs. 458 1/2. The price then going down by a rupee on selling by European Exporters, advanced to Rs. 459 1/2 on buying by Japanese and Commission Houses and the market closed at Rs. 458 1/2 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 458 1/2 and going up to Rs. 458 3/4 on buying by Marwari shroffs and Japanese Houses and closed at Rs. 458 1/2 at 6-30 p.m.

[illegible]lly Good M. G. Broach April/May [illegible]d at Rs. 428 1/2 and advanced to Rs. [illegible] buying by Japanese Exporters. [illegible]then going down by a rupee advanc[illegible]ually to Rs. 431 1/2 on buying by [illegible]ssion Houses and Marwari shroffs [illegible] market closed at Rs. 431 at 4 p.m. [illegible] G. Oomra Decr./January opened [illegible]or and advanced steadily to Rs. [illegible] on buying by Marwari shroffs and the market closed at Rs. 404 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal July and Decr./January were nominally quoted at Rs. 386 and Rs. 362 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a good demand from Japan Shippers and Mills.

COTTON.

Bombay, June 30.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations (6-30 p.m.)

Fully Good Broach April/May 432.
Fully Good Broach July/August 458½.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 364.
Fully Good Bengal July 384.
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. 405½.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine,	Fine,	F. Good,	Good.
M.G. Bengal & S. Punjab	412	402	387	377
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	475	465	455	445
M.G. Dhollera	465	455	445	435
M.G. Punjab/American	500	490	480	470
M.G. Broach	490	480	470	460
M. G. Southerns			445	435
F. G. Fair			425	

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 30.

Fully Good Broach April/May 430.
Fully Good Broach July/August 458.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 364.
Fully Good Bengal July 386.
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. 404.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 30.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	460
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	460
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/420	450
Nagpur	400/420	450
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	390/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	390/400	430
Amraoti Fine M.G.	340/80	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	350/80	400/410
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	350/70	380/390
Khandesh Fine M.G.	345/55	375/90
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	470/75
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muttia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muttia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dhollera S.G.	.....	450
Oomra M.G.	.....	450
Fazilka M.G.	.....	380/420
Punjab M.G.	.....	.....
Sind M.G.	.....	440/50
Verawala M.G.	.....	420/30

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, June 30.

New York Market, 29th June.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.86	July.	24.04+18	24.04	+18
23.84	Oct.		24.09	+25
23.39	Jan.	23.65+26	23.68	+29
23.69	Mar.		23.94	+25

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 24.09 (10.39 a.m.), lowest 23.85 (2.03 p.m.), range .24 points. Market firm.

Liverpool Market, 29th June.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.18	Jul.	13.15—03	13.14—04	13.25	+07
12.74	Oct.	12.71—03		12.81	+07
12.58	Jan.			12.64	+06
12.61	Mar.			12.65	+04
Egyptian					
25.00	Nov.			24.95	+05
23.80	Jan.			23.70	+10

Telegraphic market advices:—1) Cabled 10.05 a.m.: "Temperatures between 98deg. and 102deg. Heavy rains along Carolina Coast. Western belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy."

(2) Cabled 5.35 p.m.. "End of the month trade fixing call sales. Weather continues dry and hot in Central and Southern Texas, from where our travelling man wires:—'Do not think it possible to make half the normal yield even with favourable weather conditions.'

"Southern Cotton Company estimate 72.7 per cent. and acreage 44,332,000, yield 141.5 lbs. per acre. Reported McFadden Bros. estimate Texas 60 per cent."

American cross rate on Saturday 4.85 3/4; Monday 4.86 1/8.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 30.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days. This year	Since 1st September Last year
Khandesh ..	362	291,004	339,345
Central India ..	572	331,031	301,086
Barsi and Nagar ..	157	201,603	203,844
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..	73	96,671	103,611
Berar	180	560,239	645,471
Central Provinces ..	16	253,570	265,841
Total Oomras ..	1,360	1,734,118	1,859,198
Dholera ..	1,167	296,373	179,113
N.W. Provinces ..	..	130,529	121,739
Rajputana ..	49	75532	88,527
Sind-Punjab ..	..	357,920	306,576
Broach ..	397	479,902	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar ..	1,404	158,696	177,076
Westerns-Northerns ..	638	83,364	83,339
Cocoanada	..	1,638	701
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	30,699	27,772
Persian ..	..	4,766	8,343
American ..	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African ..	116	54,083	52,744
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	3,491	819
Total ..	5,131	34,20,700	32,13,845

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th June This year.	Last year
Europe	3,136	618,951	1,037,237
Japan & China ..	19,757	1,767,393	1,438,675
Coast Ports ..	..	30,161	49,485
Upcountry by Rail.	..	14,138	19,874
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	44,599	35,586
Total ..	22,923	2,475,292	2,580,857

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 bales.

Mid Americans Spot:—

Universal Standard 1,386 fair inquiry.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 3,230 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

July	24.08
Oct.	24.15
Jan.	23.67

New York Noon Call:—

July	23.98
Oct.	24.03
Jan.	23.56

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

July	23.65
Oct.	23.57

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 30.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	13.30	+.05
October	12.85	+.04
January	12.70	+.06
March	12.71	+.06

Liverpool, June 29.

Scinde Good	9.75
Fully Good	10.15
Fine	10.55
Bengal Good	9.85
Fully Good	10.25
Fine	10.65
Oomra Good	10.55
Fully Good	10.95
Fine	11.35
Broach Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—

June	13.42	+.18
July	13.25	+.07
Aug.	13.10	+.07
Sept.	12.95	+.06
Oct.	12.81	+.07
Nov.	12.70	+.07
Dec.	12.68	+.06
Jan.	12.64	+.06
Feb.	12.62	+.05
Mar.	12.65	+.04
Apl.	12.64	+.06
May	12.66	+.05
June	12.63	+.05

Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 29.

June	30.20	—.50
July	29.85	—.30
Aug.	29.30	—.30
Sept.	28.40	—.30
Oct.	27.10	—.25
Nov.	24.85	—.15
Dec.	24.45	—.05
Jan.	23.70	—.10
Feb.	23.60	—.10
Mar.	23.50	—.05
Apl.	23.45	—.05
May	23.40	—.05

Liverpool, June 30.

November	25.00	+.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York, June 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 5,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 5,000.

Futures at New York:—

July	24.04	+.18
Oct.	24.09	+.25
Jan.	23.68	+.29
March	23.94	+.25
Spot Cotton at New York	24.80	+.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.15	+.15

Futures at New Orleans:—

July	23.65	+.15
Oct.	23.51	+.23

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21.

Demand Bills 485.75.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 70½.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 29.

Futures at New York:—

July	24.04	+.18
Oct.	24.09	+.25
Jan.	23.68	+29
Mar.	23.94	+.25

Liverpool, June 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—

July	13.25	+.07
Oct.	12.81	+.07
Jan.	12.64	+.06
Mar.	12.65	+.04

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co., Cotton Cabin Mambadevi received on Tuesday the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of New York.—dated 29th ulto:—

"Our crop condition 74. Until good rain Texas we suggest to buy on declines."

WHEAT.

London, June 29.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. 54/6 June-July sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. 57/3 June-July sellers.

Tone:—Argentine Wheat was firm but quiet.

Australian 55/9 June-July sellers.

Choice White Karachi 55/9 June-July quoted and 55/9 May-June sellers.

Tone:—Closed steady.

SEEDS.

London, June 29.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Market was quiet and easier. Closed £19½ sellers for June-July and £19 7/16 paid for Aug.-Sept.

Linseed Bombay £22½ June-July nominal.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 5/8 June-July sellers.

Castoreseed Bombay £22½ June-July sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold. per ton £21 3/8 June-July nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 3/8 June-July quoted.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 June-July sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21 1/8 June-July nominal.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £22 7/8 June-July sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 29.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

SHARES.

London, June 29.

Hongkong Bank £135½.
Chartered Bank £19½.
National Bank £46/-
P. & O. Bank £10½.
Eastern Bank £6½.

Bombay, June 30.

To-day the market remained open for the hour only and that too for the *budla* business alone. In *budli* transactions, this month the differences were not so satisfactory in Dyeings, Fazals and Tata Hydros. *Budlis* in other scrips were done at normal rates. Nagpurs were transacted at a difference of Rs. 3-2, Swadeshi at Rs. 3-2, Canbury at Rs. 2-8, Pearl Re. 1-4, Indore at Rs. 5, in the beginning and at the close at Rs. 4-6.

Dyeing at Rs. 5, Fazals between Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8, Crescents at Re. 1-8.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative ..	50	7½	45
Central	25	1½	22-14
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1422-8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372-8
Union	7½	..	3-11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8	28
Indian Cement O. ..	250	..	26-4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	40
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	125
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	49
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	820
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	111-8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jummer ..	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	632-8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	71-4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	170
Scindia Steam ..	30	17-0	6-3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	2 p.c.	427-8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94-6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	880
Tata Hydro-Elec. P...	1,000	7 p.c.	855
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	93
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	80
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	355
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	507-8
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India ..	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	945
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	830
Volkart U. P. ..	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	140
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	352-8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	87-8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100 Sh. 8	6 ..	4-4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	17-8	235
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	100
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	335
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	25-8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	..	92
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	42-8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	11-8
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	23
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life ..	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4-12
New India	25	1-0	12-8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8-8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	805
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	45
Century	100	20	350
Central India O. ..	100	16	448-12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47-8
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	7-8	102-8
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	6	205
Currimbhoy	250	..	340
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	..	575
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	310
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	150
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	20	810
Finlay	100	20	120
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	102-8
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	202-8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	375
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	100
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	6	77-8
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	350	4350
Madhorao Scind a ..	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	250
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	
Mathradas	100	..	
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	
Mysore	50	5	
New City of Bombay	100	10	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	
Pearl	250	10	
Phœnix	100	15	
Planet	100	..	
Premier	100	..	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	
Sholapore	1,000	1200	
Simplex	250	..	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	
Standard	500	100	
Swadeshi	100	18	
Swan	100	50	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	
Vishnu Cotton O ..	500	90	
Vishnu P.	500	35	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	

FRENCH [illegible]
FACTO[illegible]
PAIN[illegible]
KALMINE (MA[illegible]
ONE CACHET for the [illegible] of Headache, Neuralgia, Tooth[illegible] Limbs, etc. ONE ONLY M[illegible]
Ask KALM[illegible]
Sold in tin Boxes
METASPIRIN[illegible]
TWO TIMES M[illegible]
Owing to a small dose of Caff[illegible] HEART TONIC, a diuretic, g[illegible] as common Aspirine. It is w[illegible]
METASPIRIN[illegible]
the body to strong PERSPIR[illegible]
FRUCTINES-V[illegible]
A mild and kind laxa[illegible] fruit, and with the MINERAL S[illegible] WATERS OF VICHY. (France)
NEUTROSES-[illegible]
Alkaline tablets, with pap[illegible] These Alkalines are neutr[illegible] Extracted from the cele[illegible]
CHATEL-GUY[illegible]
LAXATIVE AND DEPU[illegible] THESE TABLETS ARE MADE [illegible] PURGATIVE MINERAL WATER[illegible]
OBTAINABL[illegible]
All these medicines are always k[illegible] Dealers are invited to write, for [illegible]
MENASCHE,[illegible]
KANTA BLDG., KALBADE[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 ..	
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 ..	
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 ..	
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 ..	
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 ..	
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954 ..	

Market steady 3 1/2 per cent paper. and 6 1/2 per cent B. D. Loan in dema[illegible]

METALS.

London, June [illegible]

English best Selected Copper £62¼.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 7/8.
Copper Braziers £77.
Yellow Metal £67½ net per ton.
Hard Spelter £30¼.
Corrugated Sheets £16.
Tin Block £253½.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

		Bombay, June 3 Per md. Rs. a.
Brass, English	½	56 8
Brass, English	1	56 8
Brass, English	1½	56 8
Brass, English	1½	56 8
Brass, English	1½	56 8
Brass, English	2	56 8

COPPER.

		Bombay, June 3 Per md. Rs. a.
Copper, German	½	62 8
Copper, German	1	62 8

pping Act a full com-
engers should have 15
reas we have just stat-
umber of latrines on
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ng to note that the
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published them in the
Gazette of June 1923.
ill provide for more
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are the extracts from
:—
of the Indian Mer-
923 (Xxi of 1923). The
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V, V and VI of the
ing Rules shall be sub-

ch ship shall be fitted
two permanent latrines
e of every 100 passen-
reof, calculated on the
f passengers which ac-
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pable of carrying.
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for the use of females."
mmodation is worse still.
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Accommodation is also
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MPING ON HAND.

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n the Association expresses its
officials of the B. I. S. N. Co.
ies afforded to enable it to
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which they treated their re-

RAL COTTON COMMITTEE

eeting of the Indian Central
ittee will take place on July
h at which the Hon. Sir
labil Ullah, K. C. S. I. Kt.,
he Viceroy's Council for
Health and Lands, will be
principal business at the
be the discussion of the draft
the Cotton Ginning and Press-
Act, progress reports on the
rch schemes financed by the
nd on the work of their Tech-
boratory; consideration of new
jects to give effect to the agri-
earch programme adopted at
y meeting; the discussion of
of Provincial Cotton Commit-
matters referred to the Indian
on Committee from the various
The meeting will take place in
riat Committee room.

SIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

ican millionaire has advanced
rs for raising a mausoleum
rave of Saiyed Jamaluddin
which is situated in the Tashwi-
e.

dar Sipah Riza Khan has come
e has carried out certain re-
will go down to posterity.
ths have been replaced by Per-
s, weights have been standard-
out Persia and the high-sound-
ntroduced by the Arabs have
ed ("Chehra Numa").

"A QUERY".

DITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
reference to the query, appear-
issue of the 23rd February 1925
irer" at Delhi, I am to inform
Mr. Abdullah Khan has ap-
Railway Board for a free pass
e Railways. He called himself a
e of some passengers society.
Board refused to give him a
reasons which seemed to them
me Agents of Railway Com-
e him either a general pass or
articular journeys, but he has
Indian Railways as a whole.—

C. M. DESAI.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 25.

In the Legislative Council meeting, out of the 9 Bills presented to the Council, only 8 Bills were passed.

A Bill to provide for the registration, segregation and medical treatment of lepers and a Bill to ensure the better preservation of ancient monuments of archaeological, historical or artistic interest, require special mention among others that were passed.

Yesterday's business in the Legislative Council was the discussion of the Non-official Resolutions. There were in all 11 Resolutions tabled. A Resolution recommended Government to amend the Regulations relating to the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly so that (a) there should be freedom of speech in both the Houses of the Mysore Constitution and (b) no person should be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either House or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either House.

A second resolution asked for the repeal of Section 17 of the Mysore Mines Regulation.

The third Resolution recommended that competent local talents be appointed to all appointments of trust and responsibility in the Mysore Railways.

Another resolution recommended that early steps should be taken to introduce into Mysore, legislation on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act of British India.

Another resolution asked provision for the separate representation of the Anglo-Indian and domiciled communities in the Mysore Representative Assembly.

After the resolutions were discussed, it was late in the evening when the Dewan delivered his closing address and dissolved the Council.

KERALA NOTES.

MAHATMAJI'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, June 20.

It is expected that during his next visit to South India in August and September, Mahatma Gandhi will visit the British Kerala. The District Congress Secretary for North Malabar had invited Mahatmaji to include North Malabar in his last tour programme and had promised 500 Congress members. In reply Mahatmaji has written to Mr. Kombrabail from Shantiniketan saying that he counts as real members only A class and that therefore he wants 500 A class members. He has further promised to include North Malabar in his tour.

Mr. K. Uppi Saheb M.L.C., Mr. Iyengar accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramadoss, of the Council of State, visited Cannanore last month on Swarajist propaganda and was able to add many new members to the Party.

NAIRS AND CHARKHA.

At the last session of the Nair Conference a resolution was passed unanimously urging the use of charkha in every Nair home. It also called upon every Nair, man and woman, to wear Khaddar exclusively.

Now at every meeting of the Nair Samaj, this charkha resolution is given the place of importance, and practically all the leaders of the Samaj are Swarajists.

Congress work in Kerala is more or less at a standstill. The Congress here appears still to be wallowing in the Slough of despond, and the only activities that one hears of are the numerous elections and re-elections on the Provincial Congress Committee. This Committee came in for some severe castigation at the hands of Mahatmaji in a recent issue of "Young India" because the Committee had shown itself irresponsible by not sending in its return of Congress members even for the month of March. This seems to be the result of certain factions in the Committee. One deplorable tendency of certain of its members to limit Congress activities in Kerala to the Native States of Cochin and Travancore is seen by a resolution shifting the provincial headquarters from Calicut to Cochin which is a mere business centre and which in Congress politics has absolutely no importance whatsoever. The number of Congress members in this province is, as far as I have been able to gather, about 200, of whom less than half are A class members.

SANITARY WORKMEN'S LOCALITIES

Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the labourers writes to say that the workers' quarters at Parel, De Lisle Road, Carroll Road Poibavdi and other adjoining places were surrounded by filth, dirt and pools of water giving out most obnoxious smell. They need instantaneous attention of the Municipal authorities. Opposite the Christian Church, on Carroll Road adjoining the De Lisle Road there is a chawl almost delapidated in condition, full of poor labourers. Nearly a thousand souls may be living there, yet it is the place where the dirt and refuse of the whole street is heaped without either the Municipal scavengers to clean the place or the Police to guard against such action being practised by the people. There is also an eternally standing katchra cart too there emitting poisonous gas to be intermittently breathed by the menials who are suffering from constant malaria and such other diseases. The authorities will kindly order the locality to be cleaned.

VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A copy of your issue containing a letter from Dr. Patel, Medical Officer for Surat, has come into my hands, and I should be very grateful if you would give me an opportunity of replying to some of his statements.

(1) Is Vaccination really a medical subject? Dr. Patel himself in order to try to prove his case quotes figures throughout his letter. Not only have medical men no monopoly of statistical ability, they are generally very bad statisticians.

(2) While it is true that the science of bacteriology was in its infancy from 1881 to 1895, its development during the past 30 years has thrown no light on the question of the nature of Vaccination. No germ of vaccinia has ever been discovered and doctors cannot tell what is the nature of the contents of the tubes of vaccine with which they are supplied either from the Government vaccine Institutions or from private manufacturers. Dr. Patel declares that there is no danger from the lymph that is used now. He cannot have studied the English Official reports, or he would know that as recently as the year 1923 twelve persons were certified as owing their deaths either entirely or partly to vaccination. During the last 18 years nearly four times as many children under 5 years of age have died from the effects of Vaccination in this country, as have died from small-pox. In his description of the method of preparing vaccine Dr. Patel does not state what the nature of the material is with which the calf is injected. In spite of the antiseptic precautions, when the vaccine material is made it may contain deadly poison.

(3) With regard to the calf, how does Dr. Patel know that the poor beast is given only a minimum amount of pain and trouble? Visitors to institutions in which calves have been vaccinated tell miserable tales of their refusing to eat their food and appearing to be in great pain. It is extremely difficult to know when an animal is suffering. In England the calves are killed as soon as the vaccine material has been collected and are examined to see if there is any sign of tuberculosis. Where that disease is found the carcass of the calf is destroyed, and also the lymph taken from it, but all other carcasses are sold to butchers and disposed of as veal.

(4) Dr. Patel gives certain figures showing how small-pox declined when vaccination was enforced. For children under 5 years of age he stopped at the year 1900 without giving any reason for doing so. As he has given other figures up to 1916, he has not omitted the children's deaths for the last 20 years because he has no reports. Is it because the figures for those years show that the small-pox death-rate with decreasing vaccination is lower than in any earlier period?

Dr. Patel is perhaps not aware of the English vaccination laws or he would not state definitely that vaccination was compulsory from 1885 to 1916. It is true that a compulsory law was on the statute book, but from 1907 a law has been in force which allowed parents who object to vaccination to get exemption from the operation if they made a declaration of their belief that vaccination is injurious, and send it in before the child was four months old. This exemption Act has led to a very large decline in the number of children vaccinated. The figures for the ten years 1911-1920 dropped to 44 per cent. of the number of infants born. As vaccination has declined in England so has small-pox declined.

(5) The average medical man supports vaccination because he is taught as a student that it is a beneficial operation. He may hear one or two lectures about it, and he learns how to vaccinate, and this is usually the extent of his knowledge. When he starts practising he does not generally have much to do with vaccination, as in England more than half the vaccinations are done by public vaccinators. There has been a tradition in the medical profession from Jenner's time down to to-day which has resulted in putting every man who questions vaccination in a difficult position. Jenner started this himself. He was opposing those doctors who practised small-pox inoculation and in a letter to a friend he stated that he had a plan for putting those of his opponents who would not come over to his side "in a questionable position." Doctors to-day who oppose vaccination are put in "a questionable position" by their medical brethren. The Anti-Vaccinists agree that medical men are generally kind and hard-working, but their experience of the unscrupulous behaviour of official medical men who support vaccination makes them think that the worst thing that can happen to a doctor is for him to get an official position. They certainly are fabricators of false statistics. Only last year Sir George Newman, Medical head of The Ministry of Health insisted on calling four deaths at Gloucester in 1923 deaths from small-pox, whereas the medical official of the hospital himself a believer in vaccination, declared that not one of them was really due to that disease. One was a baby a month old who really died from being taken from his mother: one was a child of ten months, who died from enteritis; one was a man who died delirium tremens; and the four was a boy of seven who died from malignant measles. The suggestion that vaccination is free is not correct for though it is frequently performed at the charge of the State, in England every man who vaccinates gets a fee for every vaccination performed. There is an annual charge on the rates and taxes of this country of nearly £200,000 for vaccination.

(6) If the correspondent to whom Dr. Patel replied had dealt only with the last 25 years his case against vaccination would have been even stronger than it was. England is now a country in which considerably less than half the children born are vaccinated, and small-pox has practically disappeared from the official reports as a cause of death. In 1923 when 5,200 deaths from measles were registered there were only seven deaths from small-pox. During the last six months of 1924 when only three deaths from small-pox were regis-

hardly be vaccination and re-v
that keeps it from small-pox as
Japan have similarly strict vaccinati
and both those countries have suffere
severly from small-pox epidemics in r
times. Even Germany has during
past six or seven years had much m
small-pox than England and Wales,
of a much sever kind. It must not be
forgotten that Germany has a very good
isolation system while the sanitary condition of her large towns is better than
that of most countries. Germany had plenty of small-pox before she attended to her
sanitation, although long before the year
1874 she was a thoroughly vaccinated country.—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.

25, Denison House,
Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S.W. 1.
June 8.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

At the 11th annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. held on the 20th June the Directors' Report together with the Audited Accounts and the Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1924, were adopted.

The report stated:—"Ordinary Branch: In this Branch during the year 772 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 14,48,250 out of which 615 proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 11,71,750 and the rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

Rs. 250 Branch: During the year 12 proposals were received in this Branch amounting to Rs. 3,000 out which 8 proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 2,000 and the rest are either declined, postponed or awaiting completion. The total number of Policies in force on the books of the Company is 3,356 assuring in all the sum of Rs. 61,08,015.

During the year 4 Claims in Rs. 250 Branch amounting to Rs. 1,000 and 45 Claims in the Ordinary Branch amounting to Rs. 71,323-8-0 have been either paid or outstanding.

From the Revenue Account it will be found that the Life Assurance Fund has increased from Rs. 6,06,535-4-6 to Rs. 7,32,632-9-6. Besides this there is a Reserve Fund of Rs. 40,000 and a special Investment Reserve Fund amounting Rs. 22,000.

Your Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 0-5-0 per share for the year ending 31st December 1924.

Your Directors, in conclusion, desire the co-operation and active help of the Shareholders in pointing out to their friends and acquaintances the benefits of Life Assurance and the very favourable terms and advantageous Policy conditions on which Assurance may be obtained in this Company, which is purely an Indian Company, Capital and Management of which are entirely Indian.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad one of the directors who retired by rotation was re-elected.

The Policy-holders were represented on the Board during the year by Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri and Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Mr. Velji Lakhamsi retired under the Articles of Association, but was re-elected.

"BOY SCOUT TROOP FUND."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to my article "Boy Scout Troop Fund" in the issue of the 5th inst. of "The "Chronicle" I wish to make it clear that I never intended to impute any dishonesty or misappropriation to Mr. Homi Gustasp, the Scout Master of the 2nd Poona Scout Troop (Parsi) and if there be any passages in the said article which are likely to give one the impression that any such imputations were meant I regret their appearance therein, and hereby withdraw them.

I am sorry Mr. Homi Gustasp's feelings were hurt but I must assure him through the medium of this paper that I did not mean to do so.—Yours etc.

860 Dastur Meher Road,
Camp Poona. June 25th

JEHANGIR S. D. PATEL.

GAMBLING DENS IN AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Indeed the Police Commissioner of Bombay has done the right thing in dealing with the offending officers under his command. The evil of gambling is fast increasing every where and in Ahmedabad there are dozens of such dens in respect of which an enquiry on the lines of that conducted by the Commissioner of Police will result in startling disclosures. Thousands of men are getting ruined in these dens.

It is time for the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad to look up and set matters right.—Yours, etc.

X RAY.

Ahmedabad, June 23.

(Continued from Column 6.)

be constructed on the estate as shown in green lines on the above plan, but this can be cancelled if so desired by the Corporation after acquisition. The total area of the plot in question is about 11,976 square yards. Most of the buildings standing on the land have now been removed and the land is practically vacant except for a few scattered old structures. The site is admirably situated and in every way suitable for a recreation ground and would certainly be an amenity to the locality as its western boundary adjoins a cemetery which is open to the sea.

The cost of purchasing the land and laying it out as a recreation ground is rather difficult to estimate, but it would probably be something between Rupees five and seven lakhs and our other requirements are so considerable that I do not think it is possible [illegible]

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opposite to the junction of D
Lane and Thakurdwar Road is
for a garden and recreation g
will serve the needs of the loca
there are many children and oth
desiring to have some recreation
air in the evening. They according
quest that the said plot be acquire
turned into a garden or a recre
ground. At their meeting held on the
January, 1925, the Committee reques
the Commissioner to submit a report o
the question of acquiring the aforesaid plo
for recreation purposes. The Commission-
er's report, dated the 1st April, 1925, re-
ceived in the matter is appended hereto,
from which, it will be seen that the Com-
missioner puts the cost of purchase of the
said plot between Rs. 5 and 7 lakhs and
expresses an opinion that though the plot
is admirable for the purpose of a garden
or a recreation ground, it is not possible
at present to provide money for the same.

The Committee have carefully considered
the question, in consultation with the Com-
missioner, and beg to report that in view
of the present financial stringency of the
Municipality they are of opinion that it
is not advisable to acquire the said plot.

DISSENTING MINUTES.

Dr. D. B. P. Master in a minute attached to the report says:—"It is a pity that the Committee should have decided not to buy this piece of land that would be very useful as a recreation ground in this crowded locality. If this opportunity is lost at present, it would be lost for ever or at least for the next 50 or 100 years. It is absurd to think [illegible] members thought at the [illegible] [illegible] reason for [illegible] would rather [illegible] their lives fro [illegible] a distance for [illegible] open spaces [illegible] people and the [illegible] take advantag [illegible] great benefit o [illegible] which are essential to those who [illegible] live in good health. Some members [illegible] forth the excuse of our financial stringency for not acquiring this piece of land, but we can pay for it from our Loan funds already sanctioned for similar purposes and which have not been utilized, if not from the current revenue. One such open space in a crowded locality is worth 5 or 10 dispensaries in the City, for which we spend large sums of money every year. Remembering the principle of "Prevention is better than cure" we should acquire such plots of land whenever opportunities offer. Money spent for such purposes will repay hundredfold in the improved health of the people. As the Retrenchment Officer in his Final Report says "there should be a public open space within one-quarter of a mile of every house." A portion of this piece of land may be utilized for a school building and the remaining or the surrounding portion can be used as a recreation ground for school children and outsiders. Or shops may be built on the frontage of this land the rents of which may reduce the interest and sinking fund charges for the land that may be bought from the Loan funds. I hope, therefore, that the Corporation will not lose this splendid opportunity which may not recur at all or at least for the next 50 or 100 years."

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar has also attached a minute in which he says:—

If financial stringency is the only cause for not acquiring the property at present, it would be better in the interest of the City that the Commissioner should be requested to negotiate with the owner to ascertain whether he would receive the amount of the price of the land by instalments if the Corporation think of purchasing it.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Letter from the Commissioner. No. S. E./4/C., dated the 1st April 1925:—

Re: *The question of acquiring for recreation purpose plots of land abutting on Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar.*

"With reference to your No. 10186 of 20th January, 1925, forwarding copy of the Corporation Resolution No.5784 of 4th September 1924 with the extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Roads Committee held on 13th January 1925, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the plan marked JMF/24225 showing in yellow boundary the plot of land referred to in the application made by Messrs. Raoji V. J. Shankersett and others, dated 14th September 1924. The property belongs to Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sohani and another. The portion scored yellow lying within the present setback line of Girgaum Road has been taken possession of by the Municipality but not yet paid for. The Standing Committee in their resolution No. 2951 of 6th July 1921, have approved under Section 303 of the Municipal Act, of the laying out of the private street proposed to

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CROSS WORD PUZZL[E] [FR]OM

LIST OF PRIZE WINN[ERS]

[1ST] PRIZE Rs. 100 Mrs. H. L. RAYE, 49-7 Bentick Street, CA[LCUTTA]

[SECOND] PRIZE Rs. 50 A. R. ACOTT, Esq., Davar Mansions, Byculla, B[OMBAY]

CONSOLATION PRIZES

[E]N, Esq. 5 Bombay Road, Kirkee, P. O. POONA.
[A]TREYA, Esq. Pleader, SECUNDERABAD.
[MA]N BAKER, Esq. Major & Adjt., 1-M. & S. M.R. Rifles, Perambur, MADRAS.
[.] BRINSLEY, Esq. Royal Hotel, DEHRA DUN.
[RA]CE L. CARTER, Esq. Outram House, 26 B, Camac Street, CALCUTTA.
[M]iss FREDA DEBENHAM, 4 Rawdon Street, CALCUTTA.
[P]te. CHARLES E. O. DEWS, Signals H 2 Wing, 2nd Batt Queen's Royal Regt. McPherson Barracks, ALLAHABAD
J. S. E. GASTON, Esq. C.E., Longford Town, BANGALORE.
Miss M. GODFREY, Benmore, 2 Norris Road, BANGALORE
Miss M. D. GORDON, Sevenoaks, MUSSOORIE.
Mrs. HARRIS, 25 Rowland Road, Elgin Road, P. O. CALCUTTA.
L. E. HARRIS, Esq. Block 209, KHARGPUR.
LIONEL HAMILTON, Esq. C-o Stewart & Co., Ltd., 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA.
RUPERT HARRINGTON, Esq. Wheatfield Cottage, SIMLA.

THE interest in this Competition has been very gratifying and judging by the number of entries received, keen enthusiasm has been aroused all over India. As will be seen from the Prize List we have increased the number of Consolation Prizes from eighteen to twenty-eight. We have been asked to do this by the judges, who, owing to the very large number of excellent entries found it most difficult to award the prizes. The standard of most of the entries was very high both as regards design and words used, but the judges were unfortunately forced to bar many excellent entries owing to competitors having failed to comply with the rules for Cross-Word Puzzles—the number of clues being insufficient and the words used failing to check both horizontally and vertically.

28 CONSOLA[TION PRIZES]

N. EASWARA IYER, E[sq.] Coch[in]
H. K. KORGAOKAR, E[sq.]
K. M. KHAREGAT, Es[q.] Hill, B[OMBAY]
BHARATRAM B. MEHT[A]
GERALD McHUGH, Esq.
VICTOR LEVI, Esq. 82 [.]
P. A. NATHAN, Esq. R[.]
Mrs. C. H. PATE, High[.]
L.-Cpl. THORBON, Signa[ls] LUC[KNOW]
C. A. WELNER, Esq. 19[.]
A. A. WATKINS, Esq. 4[.]
F. J. WALLER, Esq. Ex[.] GUJRAN[WALA]
R. K. VAISH, Esq. M.A[.] House,
Mrs. VICTOR, L. 24 Char[.]

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